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USSR EMBASSY STATEMENT ON 'THRESHOLD' TREATIES

LD132129 Moscow TASS in English 2115 GMT 13 Apr 83

[Text] Washington April 13 TASS -- The USSR Embassy issued here the following statement:

Reports have recently appeared in the American press distorting the Soviet position with regard to the two U.S.-USSR "threshold" treaties -- on the limitation of underground nuclear weapons tests of 1974 and on underground nuclear explosions for peaceful purposes of 1976.

In this connection the embassy deems it necessary to set forth the position of the Soviet Government as it has been officially stated in reply to the request of the American side.

"The Soviet side believes that effective verification is an important element of agreements in the area of arms limitation and disarmament. Such a verification is also provided for in the two Soviet-American treaties -- on the limitation of underground nuclear weapons tests of 1974 and on underground nuclear explosions for peaceful purposes of 1976. The verification in these treaties is based on the use of national technical means of the parties. As is known, an additional provision is also made for the detailed procedures of verification constituting an agreed system of measures that, if put into practice, would reliably ensure the confidence of the parties regarding compliance with these agreements. Those procedures include, in particular, an exchange of pertinent data concerning the explosions for calibration purposes and the geology of test sites, mutual consultations and a number of other important provisions.

"Therefore, the uncertainties mentioned by the U.S. side would not have taken place if the entire verification system established by the treaties had been put into effect. In the circumstances when that system has not ever been used in practice, the assertions about it being insufficient cannot be regarded as convincing. Should the U.S. ratify these treaties and, thus should the effective verification measures establish therein be put into operation, no questions raised by the U.S. side would arise.

"It is obvious, too, that from the political standpoint the tendency to revise and, in fact, undermine the earlier agreements, in no way facilitates general progress in the area of arms limitation and disarmament.

"In view of the above, the U.S. side has no basis for raising the issue of improving the verification provisions contained in the Soviet-American treaties of 1974 and 1976. Consequently, there is no need to hold negotiations on this subject either.

"The position of the Soviet Union with regard to the said treaties has been stated to the U.S. side on more than one occasion. That position is -- the treaties should, first of all, be put into effect and the possibilities contained therein, which are designed to enhance the effectiveness of verification, should be used in practice.

"Both treaties include provisions for reviewing their implementation, as may be necessary. Should in the course of the full implementation of the treaties the parties have questions concerning the verification, they can resort to the consultation procedure stipulated in these treaties.

"The Soviet side notes that the statement of the U.S. side reaffirms the intention of the USA to continue to observe the agreed 150-kiloton threshold of nuclear explosions.

"The Soviet Union reaffirms that it also has no intention to undertake actions inconsistent with the provisions of the 1974 treaty, with the the understanding that the U.S. on its part will act likewise.

"At the same time, we would like to reemphasize that it is necessary to go further and complete the process of putting these treaties into effect. The Soviet side reaffirms its readiness at any time — on a mutual basis — to ratify the treaties on the limitation of underground nuclear weapons tests of 1974 and on underground nuclear explosions for peaceful purposes of 1976, which is concluded with the United States.

"Simultaneously, the Soviet side states that it is prepared to resume the trilateral negotiations in order to finish the drafting of the treaty on complete and general prohibition of nuclear tests, say, in April-May 1983."

U.S. HOTLINE REPORT IGNORES SOVIET PROPOSALS

LD141021 Moscow in English to North America 2200 GMT 13 Apr 83

[Text] We follow with commentary by Vladislav Kozyakov on the Pentagon's report on confidence-building measures issued in Washington. Here is what he writes:

The Reagan administration seems to have been concerned lately with covering up its intensive preparations for nuclear war and selling the public a program for rearming the United States, a program worth trillions of dollars. It was against that background that the Pentagon issued its report on what it termed improving the existing mechanisms to control crises which might lead to the use of nuclear weapons.

The first thing that strike you about the report is that there is no mention in it of a wide range of confidence-building measures proposed by the Soviet Union. This country is still waiting for an American response to these proposals. One of the Soviet proposals would ban flights by heavy bombers and require advance notice of heavy bombers taking off, bombers capable of carrying nuclear weapons. This proposal is very timely, all the more so if you consider the incident on Monday when a B-52 bomber disappeared in the Nevada desert. According to a spokesman for the Strategic Air Command in Omaha, Nebraska, the Air Force B-52 was enroute to take part in the Red Flag war games. It was lost in the vicinity of the Nellis Air Force Base range north of Las Vegas.

Now if Washington was indeed interested in making every effort to ensure against nuclear war occurring between the United States and the Soviet Union as a result of an accident, miscalculation or misinterpretation, as the Pentagon report claims, it would not have left the Soviet proposal unanswered. The Soviet proposals are precisely aimed at preventing crisis situations and building up confidence. According to the Soviet proposals, a future agreement on limiting and reducing strategic arms should effectively ban not only flights by heavy bombers and aircraft carriers patrolling within agreed upon areas adjoining the territories of the two countries but also provide for advance notice of the mass flights of heavy bombers and forward-based aircraft. The Soviet Union also proposed that antisubmarine activity be banned with agreed upon zones.

The Reagan administration has been stubbornly refusing to accept these important proposals that, if implemented, could effectively rule out crisis situations. Instead, Washington has insisted, and this is repeated in the Pentagon report, that the White House-Kremlin hotline be upgraded by adding the capability for high-speed transmissions of full pages of text, maps and other such pertinent information.

In other words, the White House is unwilling to constructively treat the reliable and effective guarantees against a nuclear conflict proposed by the Soviet Union. As the Soviet leadership has pointed out on many occasions, the Soviet Union is prepared to discuss American proposals for confidence-building measures but the United States has so far shown no intention of acting together with the Soviet Union to find a mutually acceptable solution of the crucial issues, to really improve the existing mechanism to control crises that may lead to the use of nuclear weapons. The United States has still not responded to the Soviet proposals for confidence-building advanced at the Geneva talks and at the Madrid conference. The most important thing is to restore confidence by normalizing the international situation and by abandoning such things as hatred and propaganda of nuclear war. The restoration of confidence and the prevention of an all-out or accidental nuclear war requies that the arms race be stopped. Normal international relations restored and world tensions eased. But this is exactly what Washington opposes in its bid for nuclear supremacy, relying on the first use of nuclear arms.

## Will Not Restore Trust

LD131509 Moscow TASS in English 1459 GMT 13 Apr 83

[Text] Moscow April 13 TASS -- The TASS commentator on military affairs Vladimir Bogachev writes:

The United States Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger has sent to Congress a Pentagon report with proposals concerning some technical measures to improve communication between the Soviet Union and the United States which, according to him, are to improve the existing mechanism of crisis control.

In a special statement on this matter President Reagan noted that the aim of the technical measures proposed by the Pentagon is not only to improve communication between the two great powers but also to strengthen trust between the United States and the Soviet Union.

Measures of confidence, which really could facilitate the easing of tension, are an important question and the Soviet side has always treated it seriously. Some measures in this field were adopted within the framework of the Helsinki accords. The USSR proposes also measures that are more substantial by their nature and broader by their scope. The Soviet proposals on this score are on the table of the talks in Geneva.

In the Political Declaration of the member countries of the Warsaw Treaty, recently adopted in Prague, the socialist countries announced their backing for the holding of a conference of confidence-building measures and security and disarmament in Europe designed to make a major contribution to lessening military confrontation in the continent.

At the same time is should be stressed that there are substantial differences in the approaches of the Soviet Union and the United States to problems of war and peace. It follows from Weinberger's statement concerning the Pentagon's proposals that the United States Administration proceeds from the premise that the "foundation of peace" is the implementation of the plan adopted by Washington of the unprecedented buildup of nuclear and conventional armaments, a plan directed at achieving military superiority, creating a "first strike" potential and destabilising the overall strategic situation. There is reason to believe that by setting forth the Pentagon's proposals the United States Administration is trying to stem the wave of protests in the country against the unconstructive position of the United States at the Geneva talks and to influence the vote in Congress on the resolution on freezing nuclear arms so as to prevent it being adopted.

As it is noted by observers, this, in effect, also is a cover for the reluctance of the administration to take real steps of arms reduction.

The Soviet Union holds that the main road to trust, to preventing any war, including a war capable of breaking out by accident, is the ending of the arms race and return to calm, correct relations between states, to detente.

By themselves the measures proposed by the Pentagon will not clear the atmosphere of mutual suspicions and will not restore trust. Something bigger is needed: normalisation of the situation, renunciation of the preaching of emnity and hatred and of propaganda of nuclear war. What is needed are practical actions by the American Administration which would demonstrate its desire to ensure peace.

ARBATOV SEES U.S. ARMS STANCE AS DESTABILIZING

LD132158 Moscow World Service in English 1500 GMT 13 Apr 83

[From the "People and Events" program with Aleksandr Barabeychik]

[Text] The Moscow newspaper PRAVDA published an appeal of Soviet scientists to the scientists the world over. In their open letter noted Soviet scientists draw the attention of people of good will, and above all scientists, to President Reagan's dangerous proposal to create a gigantic system of antimissile weapons both on earth and in outer space. We have asked Academician Georgiy Arbatov, the director of the Institute of the United States and Canada, to comment on the letter. Georgiy Arbatov was among 244 Soviet scientists who signed it. In our last "People and Events" program Dr Arbatov said that American so-called defensive weapons are actually designed to augment United States' military potential. He also said that in the history of human conflict there had never been a difference between offensive and defensive weapons. Dr Arbatov described the new American proposal as an attempt to break through to the positions of strength from the backyard. Today we continue our conversation with Dr Arbatov.

[Question] If this new idea of President Reagan is implemented how do you see the consequences?

[Answer] Well, as I told already that that if it begins to [words indistinct] the material life it will be a nightmare in the sense of this tremendously costly and dangerous arms race. But I think the bad consequences begin just at the start, because like in many military fields you know you can (?deal) with illusions, with some things which will never be possible, will never materialize, but even illusions are tremendously destabilizing, because if you have such purpose you know that there is, there might be serious (?worth) in it. You have all the temptations in many already, [as heard] in some countries at least, and so all your framework of perceptions, of references it changes. You have to take into account the big unknown about possible consequences of this defense system. So it's, I would say, it is a tremendously destabilizing idea.

You know it was United States, (?the) United States, who introduced this idea of destabilizing weapons as the major threat which has to be attacked at the arms control negotiations. And in principle it is, I think nothing is wrong with this concept, with the exception that Americans usually tend to (?perceive) as destabilizing weapons, Soviet weapons, and a very stabilizing weapon, American weapons, and this in essence is what is embodied in this proposal for so-called START talks, American proposal for START talks.

It was the Americans [words indistinct] is really destabilizing. Pershing II, for instance, this missile which the Americans plan to deploy in Europe, which will have warning time of 6-8 minutes. It is a tremendously destabilizing weapons because it puts the adversary before tremendously, tremendously difficult problem what to do. What can you do (?against) in 5, 6, 7 minutes? So you are, you are tempted, in this case you are tempted to give it to the computers. If you have done it then you, any, you know mistake of the machines or some technical, technical failure can have tremendous consequences. So with Pershing II the Americans destabilize even their own security, they make it more shaky, and the same is true with this idea, not to speak about the faraway future, just now the introduction of this idea of ABM which puts under big question the ABM limitation agreement which we signed with the United States in '72 and which creates a lot of other problems.

It is just I feel that the situation, the stability, which was not tremendous but rather firm has received a very severe blow. Especially if, if this idea will remain not just an idea but will be embodied in real efforts. And you know some of the things there are simply naive when the President says that in case United States acquire this 100 percent foolproof ABM system maybe we'll share it with Soviet Union. I can't say: Well, Mr President, excuse me, I cannot believe that you have [word indistinct] because do you think that the Russians will wait for 20 or 30 years for American generosity and do nothing of their own? Of course we shall do. In this case the President has to understand it and he maybe understand it, but all the Americans have to understand it that this means a new very vast, costly, expensive and dangerous sphere of arms race, direction of arms race in the ABM system. So you see this is, I think, one of the worst in terms of its relations to peace, to stability and to arms control, it is one of the worst decisions which we witnessed maybe since the decision to (?MIRV) the missiles.

[Question] Dr Arbatov, I know you have been to many countries, to the United States, to Britain and have many friends in scientific circles there, do you think the message of your letter would sound clear to scientists in these countries?

[Answer] I think it will receive clear understanding among majority of scientists everywhere, including the United States. I heard already that the American scientists have also written an appeal to heads of two countries, to the leadership of the United States and the Soviet Union connected with it. Of course there are different scientists. I am sure that Dr Teller, for instance, and Herman Kahn will be in favor of ABM, they always were, and they always were in favor of arms race, but I think that the majority of scientists, really responsible people and people who really will be very cautious in their assessment and who don't want to create any false impressions. They know, and I have heard them explain it at length in the last years, that first, the system is impossible and, second, the arms race and ABM is tremendously dangerous.

FALIN DISCUSSES NEED FOR NUCLEAR DISARMAMENT

PM141014 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 14 Apr 83 Morning Edition p 5

[Political observer V. Falin article: "Voice of Conscience"]

[Text] Soviet scientists have appealed to the world's scientists and to all people of good will to raise their voices for nuclear disarmament and against attempts to impose on states rivalry in creating yet more refined weapons systems and yet more monstrous means for the mass destruction of people. The scientists call for prudence. They know that the alarm must be sounded. Conscience and duty prompt them to declare publicly that mankind's very existence is at stake.

The problem of war and peace has taxed the best minds from the earliest times. They have sought the answer to the secret of the origin of conflicts and the key to harmony and concord. Many have quailed before the reality of existence -- the strong trample the weak. But the statement of gloomy reality and the transference of wolfish habits to human society could satisfy far from everyone.

The famous Roman historian Pliny wrote: "We use iron to build houses, break rocks and do many other useful jobs. But iron is also used to wage wars and to commit murders and robberies. And this happens not only in hand-to-hand fighting but even at a distance, in the use of catapults and flighted weapons.... I consider the latter the most criminal invention devised by the human mind. As though wishing to bring the speediest death to a person, we have given iron wings and taught it to fly. So let us not judge nature for the sins of man himself."

This was said almost 2,000 years ago -- at the dawn of a new era. Man has no reason to complain about nature or about evil or good spirits. He himself is to blame for his chief calamities and misfortunes.

At the point of contact between two epochs -- capitalist and socialist -- progressive Marxist thought predicted the imminent coming of a time when war would undermine "the very conditions of human society's existence." Proceeding from this premises, V.I. Lenin raised the struggle for peace and for the assertion of the principles of good-neighborliness to the level of state policy. Great October not only awakened the masses' social consciousness but also opened up before the peoples for the first time the prospect of ridding the earth of the filth of militarism.

V.I. Lenin's warning about the dangers involved in the increasingly widespread and destructive use of the "mighty achievements of technology" was supported by other scientists. Academician V.I. Vernadskiy pointed out in February 1922: "The time is not far off when man will take control of atomic energy -- a source of strength which will enable him to build a new life the way he wants it.... Will man know how to take advantage of this strength and channel it toward good and not toward self-destruction? Has he attained the ability to use the strength which science must inevitably give him? Scientists must not close their eyes to the possible consequences of their discoveries. They must link their work with the better organization of all mankind."

Unfortunately, V.I. Vernadskiy's fear was realized. World War II proclaimed the start of a new, nuclear era with the American atomic bombing raids on Japan. Atomic energy has entered mankkind's life above all as a very great threat. Man has forged a sword of Damocles over his own head.

During the less than 40 years which have elapsed since then the world has repeatedly found itself on the brink of disaster. Both the likelihood and the fateful nature of a nuclear conflict are increasing as nuclear warhead arsenals swell and access to them is opened up to more and more people and states. And as imperialist circles hatch increasingly perfidius version of nuclear strikes -- "limited," "demonstration," "counterforce" and others.

In the troubled cold war times the world-famous scientists B. Russel and A. Einstein, "as people to people," issued an appeal for disputes to be forgotten. "We must learn to think in a new way," the manifesto published in their name stated.

"We must ask ourselves not what steps must be taken to achieve military victory for the camp to which we belong, for these steps no longer exist; we must ask ourselves another question: What steps can be taken to prevent a military conflict whose outcome will be catastrophic for all its participants?"

Three years later, in 1958, Nobel Prize winner L. Pauling handed to the UN secretary general a declaration by 9,235 scientists drawing attention to the gtave consequences of the radiation contamination of the earth as a result of nuclear tests. Scientific figures demanded an immediate end to test explosions before the development got out of control.

Let us not get ahead of ourselves. Mankind is still far from thinking in a new way. But neither let us go to the other extreme and maintain that the voice of reason, including the voice of scientists, has been swallowed by the silence of the desert, has touched no one's soul and has been heard by no one. It was heard and it did help to achieve agreement on banning nuclear tests in the three environments and to secure the conclusion of the nuclear nonproliferation treaty. Persistent actions by people of good will in favor of peace and peaceful coexistence, to which there is no sensible alternative in the nuclear age, prepared the soil for the seventies policy of detente, which was marked by a number of major decisions making the world more stable.

The new was born and asserted itself in difficult confrontation with the old. The old did not want to yield its positions and clung stubbornly to the strength with which it associated both its present and its future. The philosophical credo of the adherents of strength is simple to the point of being primitive -- "either our way or no way." Given these sentiments, nuclear blackmail could develop at any moment into nuclear conflict.

With the coming of the R. Reagan administration to power in Washington, imperialist reaction experienced an infusion of new strength to raise barriers in the way of peaceful reorganization of international political and economic relationships to counteract detente and to prepare for new military adventures. The mass antiwar movements have been a response to the militarist orgy whipped up by the U.S. ruling stratum. Doctors have come out in favor of preventing a nuclear catastrophe, setting their professional knowledge and civic responsibility in opposition to the stupidity of the nuclear maniacs. A further response has been the new and numerous individual and collective statements by scientists on a national and international basis expressing alarm for the fate of civilization, with which the imperialists are toying so irresponsibly.

For them, arms limitation talks are simply "a ruse to which we (the United States) are forced to resort to placate the American people and the allies" (words spoken by K. Adelman, director-designate of the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency. They are an open call for a "crusade" against social "heresy" and proclaim as the goal of U.S. state doctrines the undermining and destruction of social systems which are disciplined to accept the views professed by Washington and to become its subordinates.

The arrogant presumption and thoughtless zeal paraded as courage and the out-and-out ideological penury called "conservative anticommunism" have not been seen at the highest levels of U.S. power in such naked form for half a century, if not longer. They are extremely dangerous in themslves, even without nuclear and other sophisticated types of arms behind them. But nuclear arms exist and are constantly kept cocked and ready to fire immediately "U.S. interests" demand it, turning the earth and all its inhabitants to dust.

No one can remain indifferent to this. No one can sit on the fence. It depends on each and every one whether not an insurmountable barrier is created against war.

The 24 September 1982 declaration adopted in Rome by leaders of the academies of sciences of many countries, including the USSR and the United States, and by representatives from a number of international scientific organizations emphasizes: "Science cannot offer the world a real protection against the consequences of a nuclear war.... There is an enormous risk that any use of nuclear weapons, no matter how limited, will lead to an escalation of nuclear war.... In any such war there will be no victors.... This catastrophe of a nuclear war can and must be prevented. Leaders and governments bear a heavy responsibility for the attainment of this goal. Nevertheless, it is mankind as a whole that must act in order to survive. This is the greatest moral problem ever to face mankind, and there is not time to lose."

The scientists called on all states never to be the first to use nuclear weapons, to resume and intensify attempts to reach enforceable agreements aimed at curbing the race in nuclear arms and delivery systems, to introduce all practical measures reducing the chance of nuclear war by accident, miscalculation or injudicious [nerazumnyy] action, and to take other steps in the interests of peace. They called on all people "to reaffirm mankind's firm belief in its future, to insist that the elimination of war is a universal obligation, to struggle against the idea that nuclear conflict is inevitable and to make tireless efforts to ensure the future of the growing generations."

The declaration was written by physicians and mathematicians, chemists and medics, biologists and sociologists. There were no professional politicians or diplomats among its authors. And maybe this renders that much more telling the conclusion formulated by the scientists, who were guided by objective data stripped of conjunctural gloss -- the conclusion that preserving peace is an indispensable condition for the continuation of life on earth, and that halting the arms race and banning the use of force are prerequisites for preserving peace.

The declaration, the address by Soviet scientists and the Russell-Einstein manifesto essentially confirm what must be obvious to every sober-minded statesman and every responsible person who has to deal with politics: Scientific and technical progress makes new demands of human community life. On the threshold of the third millenium, man is mightier than ever before. Ahead of us are revolutions in biology, medicine, power generating and agriculture. In the not too distant future robot technology and automation will free people from harmful, heavy or simply unpleasant labor. In brief, much that was once only dreamed about can come true. It can, but only on condition that man learns to think in a new way, that people cast off the blinders of prejudice and understand that relations can no longer be settled on the battlefield or at missile tournaments, that it is impossible to ensure your own security by creating a threat to others. It is not arms that will bring the peace which is desired and equally needed by all peoples. The only way states and peoples can find true security is through disarmament, and nuclear disarmament in the first place.

## EDITORIAL ARTICLE QUESTIONS U.S. DEFENSE MOTIVES

LD122132 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Apr 83 First Edition p 5

[Editorial article: "Just Who Is Threatening Whom?"]

[Text] The masquerade continues in Washington. The present U.S. leadership, striving to conceal the aggressive essence of its foreign policy course appears in different attires every day. Now they don the attire of "peace makers" proclaiming their adherence to the protection of peoples, now they wear the clothes of inquisitors damning the "evil," which is how they brand socialism and proclaiming imperialism as "the good," now they wear the mantle of preachers upholding "high moral values" of the policy aimed at the preparation of nuclear war.

They in the U.S. Capital have been feigning outraged virtue in recent days. You see, the Soviet Union, speaking about possible countermeasures to the planned deployment of U.S. nuclear missile weapon systems quite near the USSR, the missile systems designed to be used in a first pre-emptive strike, allegedly "threatens" the United States and its allies, is "intimidating" them. Articles appeared in U.S. newspapers and in some West European newspapers echoing them containing, specifically, complaints at too firm a tone of some public pronouncements of the Soviet side, at Moscow's alleged striving to "demoralize" the public opinion in Western Europe and the United States.

Who really threatens whom?

It is now clear to any somewhat objective person that the United States is not striving to the achievement of mutually acceptable agreement at the talks in Geneva on nuclear arms limitation in Europe. It has quite a different aim, to achieve under the cover of "zero" and "interim" variants the deployment of hundreds of U.S. medium-range missiles in Western Europe, the missiles targeted on the Soviet Union and its allies. U.S. strategists are in a hurry, planning the beginning of bringing new U.S. missile armaments to the territory of a number of European NATO countries late in 1983. NATO quartermasters are bustling, preparing to house U.S. missiles in the European home. In front of television cameras they already display concrete installations erected for these missiles on the funds of the West European taxpayers, talk frankly about the military advantages which NATO hopes to acquire at the expense of turning a number of its member countries into the launchpad for U.S. first nuclear strike weapon systems.

It is not strengthening anybody's security that looms large in the minds of those who are zealous for the implementation of Washington's dangerous plans. They have on their minds a different thing, to create a threat to the Soviet Union, to other socialist countries.

But in politics, and in nature in general, any action calls forth counteraction. No one in the West has the right to hope that those who attempt to disrupt the regional and global balance of forces by deployment of new U.S. nuclear missiles close to the USSR and its allies can get away with this.

Clear and definite warnings concerning this were made more than once by the Soviet leadership. But the Soviet Union prefers agreement on conditions of parity and equal security. It does not claim a single unit of medium-range armaments more than NATO. And they in Washington and in every West European capital are aware of this. The door to agreement is open but the West, continuing the feverish preparation for the deployment of U.S. missiles in Western Europe, does not even want to approach that door.

In these actions lies the threat to European and international security. In this lies the source of the growing threat to peace. The responsibility for this rests completely on the United States on its policy.

No falsifications can conceal the truth. The Soviet Union did not threaten and does not threaton anyone. It is precisely the Soviet Union that solemnly proclaimed the obligation to keep from being the first to use nuclear weapons, while the United States and its nuclear allies in NATO do not assume such an obligation. It is precisely the Soviet Union that jointly with other socialist countries suggested to conclude a treaty on non-use of military force and the maintenance of peaceful relations between the Warsaw Treaty countries and NATO countries, while the West to this day keeps from accepting this proposal.

The Soviet Union does not plan nuclear wars, does not blackmail anyone by its nuclear might, does not proclaim lands of others the sphere of its interests, does not forge the weapon of aggression. To ascribe such intentions to the Soviet Union is clearly a political forgery.

Peace is the supreme goal of our foreign policy from the very first day of the formation of the Soviet state. But the Soviet Union and its allies always were and will be prepared to stand up for themselves. No one should have any doubts about this.

In Geneva the Soviet Union offered honest agreement to the United States. The near future will show if Washington decides to use this opportunity or prefers to take the road of the build up of nuclear confrontation with all the consequences to follow.

U.S., NATO SHOULD RESPOND TO SWEDISH PROPOSAL

LD111641 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 10 Apr 83

[Excerpts] Writer on military affairs, Colonel Eduard Grigoryev, comments on the Warsaw Treaty foreign ministers' communique:

## DEPUTY MINISTER RYZHOV ATTENDS UNECE SESSION

### Heads Delegation

PM131101 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 13 Apr 83 Morning Edition p 1

[Untitled IZVESTIYA-TASS Report]

[Text] The 38th session of the UN Economic Commission for Europe [UNECE] started work 12 April in Geneva's Palais Des Nations. For 10 days representatives from all European states, the United States and Canada will discuss a wide range of issues connected with the expansion of trade and industrial, scientific and technical cooperation within the UNECE's framework of activity and will study proposals for the development of economic relations between states with different social systems. A Soviet delegation headed by USSR Deputy Foreign Minister N.S. Ryzhov is taking part in the UNECE's 38th session.

### Addresses Session

LD132313 Moscow TASS in English 2056 GMT 13 Apr 83

[Text] Geneva April 13 TASS -- TASS correspondent Sergey Dragunov reports:

The 38th session of the U.S. Economic Commission for Europe continues its work here.

N. Ryzhov, deputy minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, who leads the Soviet delegation has addressed the plenary session today. He stressed that the present-day aggravation of the international situation was a result of the course pursued by certain circles in the West, first and foremost in the United States, for escalating the arms race and intervening in the internal affairs of sovereign countries. The implementation of NATO's decision on the deployment of new American medium-range nuclear missiles would pose a grave danger.

The Soviet delegate drew the attention of participants in the session to the latest peace initiatives of socialist countries, made in the Prague Political Declaration of the states participating in the Warsaw Treaty.

He criticised the policy of the United States and a number of its NATO allies, which have begun practising all sorts of discriminatory actions against socialist countries in a bid to use East-West economic, scientific and technical cooperation as a tool of political pressure, and stressed that this policy in relations with socialist countries had absolutely no future.

The leader of the Soviet delegation stressed that the role and importance of the Economic Commission for Europe in facilitating the development of mutually beneficial economic contacts between socialist and capitalist countries were further growing in the present-day conditions.

WFTU GENERAL COUNCIL OPENS IN CYPRUS 13 APRIL

LD131816 Moscow TASS in English 1611 GMT 13 Apr 83

[Text] Nicosia April 13 TASS -- The United States and its NATO allies, remaining deaf to the numerous clear and constructive proposals of the Soviet Union for ending the arms race and lessening international tension, are pushing the world to the brink of nuclear catastrophe, Ibrahim Zakaria, general secretary of the World Federation of Trade Unions, has stated.

He has delivered a report on developments since the 10th world trade union congress at the 35th session of the WFTU General Council, which has opened here today. Using the pretext of the Soviet threat," the speaker continued, Reagan is whipping up war hysteria. How can anyone believe in the "Soviet threat," he stressed, when the Soviet Union has pledged not to be the first use nuclear weapons and proposed jointly with its Warsaw Treaty allies a non-aggression pact with NATO?

Zakaria stressed that the claims about the so-called "Soviet threat" cannot delude the people's fighting for freedom, independence and social progress. The arms race, the stockpiling of weaponry and the deterioration of international relations are viewed by millions of people today not merely as a threat to world peace but also as a direct attack on their living standards. But there are strong forces in the world which can thwart the plans of the proponents of war and the arms race, the speaker noted.

The task of the current session of the general council, Zakaria stressed in conclusion, is to determine what is to be done for the WFTU to remain in the front ranks of the forces fighting for peace and social progress.

The session is continuing its work.

SOCIALIST INTERNATIONAL RESOLUTIONS REPORTED

LD131223 Moscow TASS in English 1140 GMT 13 Apr 83

[Text] Lisbon April 13 TASS -- Final documents of the 16th congress of the Socialist International have been published here.

The general resolution, the resolutions on the Middle East and on Latin America and the Caribbean Basin reflect the main objectives of the struggle for disarmaments and international security, of the support for actions to achieve true national independence by a number of countries. Delegates of the congress went on record in support for the revolution in Nicaragua, denounced U.S. involement in that country and demanded the termination of Israel's crimes in Lebanon and the achieving of a political settlement in that area.

The congress endorsed the idea of covening a European conference on disarmament problems and urged the world community to undertake pressing and consistent actions with the aim to achieve universal and complete disarmament.

The secretariat of the congress distributed a list of new leaders of the Socialist International. Willy Brandt was reelected its chairman. The post of the secretary general of this organization went to the representative of the Social Democratic Party of Finland Pentti Vaananen.

## U.S. FAILING TO STOP THREATS TO USSR UN MISSION

LD131252 Moscow World Service in English 1100 GMT 13 Apr 83

[Text] The Soviet Union believes the authorities in the United States are failing to provide normal conditions for the work of the Soviet mission at the United Nations. A note sent to the United Nations Secretariat said the mission is showered with threats, including threats of physical, to deal physically with the Soviet staff and to blow up the building. The note stresses that if the American authorities really wanted to put an end to such unlawful activity they would have found a way to do that at once.

## SOVIET BOOK ON CIA SUBVERSION IN USSR REVIEWED

PM121315 Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 13 Apr 83 p 10

[Anton Zhiltsov Article: "Fishers for Feeble Souls"]

[Text] You will find the U.S. secret services' intrigues wherever there is even the slightest possibility of harming the world of socialism and progress. The CIA's actions can be seen in the bloody events in Chile, "Solidarity's" provocative actions in Poland and in the basmach raids in Afghanistan.... And, of course, the CIA is above all else seeking ways of infiltrating the internal life of our country, against which it is unleashing psychological warfare.

It is precisely these attempts that are the subject of a book entitled "Foreign Voices" [S Chuzhogo Golosa] published recently by the Moscow Worker [Moskovskiy Rabochiy] Publishing House. It is an anthology of newspaper articles, essays and letters. Its authors -- B. Antonov, A. Astangov, A. Belov, T. Gladkov, A. Gusev, V. Mikhaylov, M. Yurchenko and M. Puchkovskiy -- include both journalists and ordinary Soviet citizens. The anthology's merit lies in its wealth of facts and the seriouness of its argument.

With each passing year the ideological struggle between the two words becomes more acute. We are open and honest in this struggle. That goes without saying. What could be more impressive than our socialist world's successes in the economy, the development of culture and social progress and the struggle for peace on earth! In their opposition to the world of socialism our capitalist opponents seek other, often covert means of struggle, including the most vile. After all, the main point for them is to cause our country the maximum harm. Thus their actions can justly be termed ideological sabotage. And sabotage means the direct violation of the socialist countries' laws and sovereignty; it means blackmail, threats, the deliberate deception of the uninitiated, and bribery.

The anthology's authors show by numerous examples how the Western special services, and above all the CIA, operate against our country. It should not be thought that these services have no means of penetrating our country other than via radio broadcasts replete with slander. All methods are used for ideological sabotage: service and tourist trips, diplomatic bags, journalists' credentials and private correspondence.

Unfortunately, our Western enemies sometimes find associates in the USSR -- with some difficulty, it is true, but they are still found. Those who have fallen into their net are diverse: They include those previously trained for cooperation with the enemy and those who have fallen under their influence by chance.

The book's authors draw sufficiently convincing portraits of these people. Who are they? Feeble souls enraptured at being studied by foreign "dregs," pathologically vain failures seeking to express their "ego," scoundrels bearing a "grudge" against the state, the psychologically inadequate and, finally, scum such as the former gangster Stepanyuk whose fate is described in this book.

It is be means of such individuals that Western agents in the USSR are trying to carry out their far-reaching plans to undermine Soviet society from within. They use not only espionage. They spread hostile rumors, information which discredits the state power, instigate national hostility, incite people to leave the USSR, illegally transmit to Western press organs materials which compromise the Soviet land, organize various types of samizdat [illegal underground] publications, and create all kinds of "opposition" groups and committees.

It was on such renegades that Western propaganda organs and special services tried to rely when undertaking their noisy campaign against Soviet psychiatrists. The West alleged that in the USSR "opponents of the regime" are forcibly sent to psychiatric hospitals. The authors of the book "Foreign Voices" show the real political background to this infamous campaign which is geared to undermining our medicine's high international prestige. The book cites numerous comments by honest Western medical authorities unmasking the lies inspired by the CIA.

Much of the book is devoted to attempts by Western agents to conduct Zionist propaganda in the USSR. Quotes are taken from the "literature" which Zionism's envoys, here on various plausible pretexts, are trying to disseminate in our country. There are brochures which call Soviet Jews to Israel -- their "real motherland" -- where "paradise" is promised them. And some fall for the bait. LITERATURNAYA GAZETA recently described A.A. Idlis, a Soviet citizen deceived by Zionist propaganda. The book "Foreign Voice" also describes such sorry fates. The authors document how the Zionist "fishers for souls" operate in the USSR and the sophistication of their methods in achieving their aim. The account of the fate of Isaak Shmidt, an old Moscow artist who together with his family was lured to the West and died there unable to withstand the burden of existence without the motherland, is moving. The accounts cited in the book of the fates of other former Soviet citizens deceived by Western propaganda are interesting and instructive.

Look for the CIA! Its mark can be seen in the way various political renegades operate in our country and in Zionism's subversive work; the CIA's mark can easily be divined in the illegal activity of certain representatives of the church, religious sects and also ordinary believers hostile to the Soviet state. The book describes the activity of the organizers of the so-called "orthodox opposition," such as the former clergyman G. Yakunin, V. Kapitanchuk and others like them who, under cover of the performance of religious ceremonies, engaged in frankly anti-Soviet activity.

The content of the anthology convincingly shows that all so-called "dissident" phenomena are very closely connected with the current situation on our planet and the increasing pitch of the struggle between the socialist and capitalist worlds. Our opponents are seeking their "fifth column" in the dissident movement in the USSR. Their attempts are failing, but Soviet people must be vigilant. This is the call made by the anthology "Foreign Voices."

## SOVIET-JAPANESE 'CONSULTATIONS' HELD IN TOKYO

LD131434 Moscow TASS in English 1415 GMT 13 Apr 83

[Text] Tokyo April 13 TASS -- Regular consultations between the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the USSR and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan were held here. Taking part in them from the Soviet side was Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs of the USSR M.S. Kapitsa and the USSR Ambassador in Japan V.Y. Pavlov.

There were meetings with the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Japan S. Abe, First Deputy Minister N. Matsunaga and Deputy Minister T. Nakajima.

Questions of Soviet-Japanese relations were studied in detail during the conversations and views were exchanged on some international problems. The sides agreed to hold the next consultations between the foreign ministries of the two countries in Moscow in 1984.

## JAPAN MOVING TOWARD NATO ASSOCIATE MEMBERSHIP

PM140946 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 14 Apr 83 Second Edition p 3

[TASS report: "Alliance of Japan and NATO"]

[Text] Tokyo, 13 Apr -- The Japanese Government, accelerating the strengthening of ties with the North Atlantic bloc, is embarking on official consultations with the NATO countries on military-strategic problems, including questions of nuclear arms. These aspects, the KYODO news agency reports, will be at the center of the talks to be held here between leaders of the Japanese Foreign Ministry and Gutmann, secretary general of the French Ministry of External Relations. "Paris is showing considerable interest in Tokyo's proposal to coordinate Japanese and NATO military policy," KYODO points out.

Following the Japanese-French consultations in Tokyo, high-ranking representatives of the U.S. State Department and the British Foreign Office responsible for military-political questions will arrive at the end of April to coordinate the foreign policy course and militarist efforts of the Japanese and NATO military.

Hitherto contacts between Japan and NATO have been maintained by means of the participation of a group of conservative parliamentarians headed by A. Mihara, former chief of the National Defense Agency, in sessions of the North Atlantic Assembly, as well as during trips to the NATO Headquarters in Brussels by representatives of the command of the Japanese armed forces.

Now, as KYODO testifies, it is a question of placing Tokyo's ties with NATO on an official government level. According to press reports, the present Japanese leadership, within the framework of its adopted policy of increasing militarist preparations, has already sounded out the question of Japan's admission to the North Atlantic bloc as an "associate member." The upcoming "consultations" are viewed here as a practical step in this direction.

The organization of close cooperation between Japan and NATO fully accords with the global militarist strategy of Washington, which is seeking to link the Japanese-American "security treaty" with the North Atlantic bloc and turn the Japanese islands into the "Far East flank" of the NATO military.

## TASS REPORTS CASEY 'TOP SECRET' VISIT TO ROK

LD132308 Moscow TASS in English 1849 GMT 13 Apr 83

[Text] Tokyo April 13 TASS -- TASS correspondent Sergey Logachev reports:

American special services are conducting purposeful activities to destabilize the situation in the Korea Peninsula and Asia as a whole. As is reported today by the Japanese bourgeois newspaper ASAHI, Director of the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency William Casey last week made a secret trip to Seoul to have negotiations with the Chief of the South Korean intelligence service No Yong-sin and other leaders of the Seoul puppet clique, and also met with the local dictator Chon Tu-hwan.

The mission of the CIA chief was top secret. He came to South Korea in a special plane which landed at a U.S. airbase in the vicinity of Seoul. Even the immigration authorities of South Korea were not informed of the visit of the emissary from over the seas. William Casey's negotiations in Seoul were shrouded in mystery. But, writes the newspaper ASAHI with reference to American sources, it became clear that discussed at the negotiations were questions linked with further coordination of actions between the CIA and South Korea's intelligence bodies, and also exchange of secret information, primarily on the DPRK.

Representatives of the U.S. intelligence agency, and the Pentagon which has in South Korea a 40,000-strong expedition corps, entrenched themselves firmly in the south of the Korea Peninsula. Practically all activities of the Seoul regime are under their secret control. The liquidation in October 1979 of former South Korean dictator Pak Chong-hui testifies to the power of American residents who function in that region. The operation is known to have been conducted with direct participation of the CIA.

The U.S. knights of cloak and dagger, who turned South Korea into a strongpoint for espionage and terrorist actions in Asia, have lately sharply stepped up their activities in other countries of the region, above all in Japan. To cover up their dirty deeds, by their ramified channels they are kindling the spy-scare campaign in that country, seeking to undermine the broadening movement of Japanese peace fighters for disarmament, against nuclear weapons.

## BRIEFS

TELECOMMUNICATIONS AID TO MONGOLIA -- The Soviet Union is helping People's Mongolia to develop radio, TV and communications. At present reliable reception of radio broadcasts from Ulaanbastar, Moscow and other fraternal states is ensured in all of the country's districts, thanks to our country's assistance in the last few years. Several big radio transmitting and relay stations have been built. The construction of the radio relay line from Ulaanbaatar to the west with Soviet aid was of great importance. It is over 2,000 km long and was commissioned ahead of schedule. It enables the people of many rural areas to see programs from Ulaanbaatar television center and has greatly improved telephone communications from Ulaanbaatar to remote areas of the country and towns of the USSR. The next project is the construction of a radio relay line going eastward. The development of communications makes it possible to conduct direct television transmissions from Ulaanbaatar via the Intervision system. The radio-television space bridge has linked Ulaanbaatar with Moscow and other countries of the socialist community. [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 12 Apr 83 LD]

## U.S., NATO OPPOSED TO INDIAN OCEAN PEACE ZONE MOVES

LD122313 Moscow TASS in English 2138 GMT 12 Apr 83

[Text] Moscow April 12 TASS -- TASS observer Vladimir Matyash writes:

The United States growing militaristic preparations in the Indian Ocean, the concentration in the Indian Ocean of U.S. Armed Forces and Navy leading to the aggravation of international tension and stepping up of the arms race cause the justifiable concern of the majority of littoral states. This concern was manifested in the past in the adoption by the United Nations General Assembly of the declaration proclaiming the Indian Ocean a peace zone, the declaration in which a special emphasis was placed on the need to liquidate all foreign military bases in the Indian Ocean and to prevent the creation of new ones.

In this way the community of nations declared unambiguously for the preservation of peace and security in this vast water basin on whose shores over a third of humanity lives, for the easing of international tension and ending of the arms race.

Precisely these topical questions are in the spotlight of attention of the spring session of the United Nations Special Committee on the Indian Ocean which opened at the United Nations Headquarters in New York. Full-fledged representatives of 46 states, members of the committee, discuss, specifically, such a pressing problem as the convocation not later than in the first half of 1984 of an international conference on the Indian Ocean with the participation of all independent littoral states interested turning the ocean into a zone of peace and confidence. It is not accidental that the United Nations General Assembly in its numerous decisions on this matter demanded insistently that the further escalation of the imperialist military preparations in the Indian Ocean be stopped, that all military bases, military installations and means of military supply in the area be liquidated, that the Indian Ocean should not be a place for the deployment of nuclear weapons and mass destruction weapons.

As to the Soviet Union, the Soviet Government pointed out more than once that the USSR has no military bases in the Indian Ocean and is not going to create them there. The Soviet Union's principled stand is to declare invariably in support of all proposals really promoting the consolidation of peace and security of littoral states, the easing of international tension. The Soviet Union supports consistently the creation of nuclear-free zones and peace zones in various areas of the world, including the Indian Ocean.

A diametrically opposite stand is held by the United States and its allies in the NATO aggressive bloc. They give a stubborn resistance to the convocation of an international conference on the Indian Ocean. The results of the work of the special committee in the enlarged composition in almost three years show clearly that the delegations of NATO states headed by the USA seek in every way to prevent the convocation of such a forum and to reject the very idea of turning the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace and cooperation.

These unsavoury actions are accompanied by the Pentagon's militaristic steps in the Indian Ocean. Their aim is to widen to the utmost the U.S. military presence in the area. Thus, the Reagan administration recently announced the creation of a U.S. Central Command "Centcom" for the gendarme "Rapid Deployment Forces" and Navy in the vast zone including the Indian Ocean. The United States enmeshed by a network of military bases the Diego Garcia Island, Somalia, Kenya, Egypt, Oman and Australia. Forward-based strategic forces targeted on the Soviet Union and other socialist states are being deployed there. The Indian Ocean is being constantly patrolled by shock groups of U.S. aircraft carriers, each of which has on board up to 90 war planes, including nuclear delivery planes.

The United States militaristic course in the Indian Ocean comes up against the mounting of the anti-war struggle of the peoples of the region who are determined to frustrate the dangerous plans of the U.S. military and to promote the turning of the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace and fruitful peaceful cooperation among states.

U.S. PRESENCE IN PERSIAN GULF, INDIAN OCEAN SCORED

LD100110 Moscow in English to South and Southeast Asia 1400 GMT 9 Apr 83

[Vasiliy Yefimov commentary]

[Text] A flotilla of warships with stars and stripes flags has appeared in the roadstead of the Kenyanport of Mombasa. The United States naval unit that dropped anchor off Kenyan shores includes eight ships, with America aircraft carrier at the head. On board the ships there are some 10,000 American seamen. More than one-half are Marines.

If not for one circumstance the stopping of an American flotilla could be viewed as routine. Military analysts note that some of the ships earlier belonged to the 2nd and 7th United States Fleets. Ainsworth, frigate; (Tinder), destroyer; and Savannah, auxiliary vessel, for instance, were recently moved to the Indian Ocean from the Atlantic and Pacific. This alone shows that the United States has continued to steadily escalate its military presence in the Indian Ocean and Persian Gulf. Bearing in mind that the United States Navy has increased the patrolling of these regions, analysts have drawn the conclusion that Washington will in the immediate future need more naval bases there.

The countries that are likely to follow the example of Kenya and place bases at the disposal of the United States include Pakistan. Both Kenya and Pakistan maintain close military ties with the Pentagon. Washington seems to be studiously considering the candidature of Pakistan. For example, Admiral Thomas Moorer, writing in the American magazine STRATEGIC REVIEW recently, insisted on setting up an American naval base in the port of Gwadar, which is situated in the Pakistani Province Baluchestan. The admiral also raised the question of necessity for getting access to the Pakistani naval bases in Karachi at an early date.

It follows from the latest documents issued by the Strategic Planning Group of the United States Department of State that getting such an access is not an end in itself for the Pentagon. The United States military strategists view the striving for consolidating maritime positions in Pakistan as one of the important elements of the general strategy in Southwest Asia. It is said in a memorandum prepared by the United States Ambassador to the United Nations Jeane Kirkpatrick that Pakistan has great strategic importance and that its geographic position is favourable for influencing the policy of Iran, Afghanistan and India. Mind, in the context of this strategic importance, Pakistan is assigned the role of a card which Washington is ready to sacrifice.

Under the mobilization plans worked out by the Pentagon for the Rapid Deployment Force the Pakistani seaports and other military facilities have been assigned the role of transshipment points. From them the United States expects to quickly move the Rapid Deployment Force Marines to any region of potential combat actions in the Persian Gulf and the Indian Ocean. These contingents will be delivered to Pakistan by special transport vessels from the base in Diego Garcia and the Subic Bay base in the Philippines. By the way, the United States is already preparing a scenario of this kind. It has formed the so-called Central Command for Southwest Asia. The Centcom, whose zone of operations includes Pakistan, is to direct such operations. It is easy enough to see against what country or countries Washington is preparing military adventures.

The Pentagon leaders admit that they view the military actions that may be carried out in the Persian Gulf area, for instance, as a prelude to larger armed conflicts and that conflicts of this kind can grow into a world war. So do we have to discuss the danger invited by the United States allies and potential allies in Southwest Asia that support the Pentagon's attempts to consolidate sea and land forward lines from which the United States intends to use its forces of invasion?

U.S., PAKISTAN USING AFGHANS TO SUBVERT INDIA

LD132300 Moscow TASS in English 1849 GMT 13 Apr 83

[Text] New Delhi April 13 TASS -- TASS correspondent Aleksandr Bokhonko reports: American and Pakistani special services make use in subversive activities against India of Afghan counter-revolutionary scum who entrenched themselves in Pakistan. As is reported by the Indian press, saboteurs are trained at camps located near Peshawar and also in the Skardu Valley on the Pakistani-occupied part of the Indian state of Jammu and Kashmir. One of such groups of bandits, who came from Lahore by false Turkish passports, were detained by Indian authorities at New Delhi airport. Saboteurs Abdul Ahmad Beg, Anwar Beg tried to put up resistance, and when they were neutralized, they started noisily demanding "political asylum." But they were expelled from India. On March 24 the immigration authorities detained and deported another group of Afghan counter-revolutionaries who tried to penetrate into India by false Somali passports.

Espionage services of the United States and Pakistan set concrete tasks to Afghan counter-revolutionaries, infiltrated to India. The tasks are to collect espionage information on India's defence potential, to spot among Indian politicians and public figures, persons who sympathise with the Afghan revolution, to arrange all sorts of provocative anti-Afghan gatherings and demonstrations, to spread malicious slander against the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. The bandits also have the task to organize acts of terrorism and subversion against the Embassy of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan in New Delhi and a number of diplomatic missions of other states, reports the CENTRAL NEWS SERVICE. The Indian Government, when it learned of these criminal plans, put a ban on the entry into India from Pakistan of persons of the Afghan nationality, who pose as "refugees."

MOSCOW RADIO LAUDS SOVIET-INDIAN COOPERATION

LD131248 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0930 GMT 13 Apr 83

[Text] Today is the 36th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the Soviet Union and India. From the very first days of its independent national development, India has met with fierce opposition from the forces of imperialism. Acting to consolidate its independence, India has opposed the subversive actions of neocolonialism with a policy of positive neutrality and noninterference in the internal affairs of other states, and one also of peaceful coexistence and nonalignment. This course has met with the full understanding and support of the Soviet Union. The coincidence or proximity of Soviet and Indian views on the most important world issues in the period that has passed convincingly confirms the constructivenes of Soviet-Indian cooperation in the international arena. India has given Soviet peace initiatives resolute support and has opposed attempts to distort our country's policy on the most important internatinal issues. Despite blackmail and pressure from the West, India maintains a realistic stand in relation to events over Afghanistan and Southeast Asia. Soviet-Indian cooperation is having a profound effect on the development of the two countries in the most varied spheres, for example foreign policy, industry, power engineering, space, science and culture. This cooperation is playing and ever more important role in the struggle of peoples for peace and security.

## KALIN MEETS PHILIPPINE ASSEMBLY SPEAKER

LD121549 Moscow TASS in English 1508 GMT 12 Apr 83

[Text] Manila April 12 TASS -- Speaker of the National Assembly of the Republic of the Philippines Guerube Makalintal received today a Soviet parliamentary delegation now staying here on an official visit. The delegation is led by Vice President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Ivan Kalin.

During the conversation the head of the Soviet delegation confirmed the invariable character of the foreign policy course of the USSR, which declares for the development of mutally advantageous cooperation with all states regardless of their social and economic systems. It was stressed that the development of relations between the Soviet Union and the Philippines is to the benefit of the peoples of the two countries, meets the interests of peace and security in Asia and all over the world. Parliamentarians of the two countries agreed that the task of preserving universal peace and curbing the nuclear arms race is now the most important problem facing mankind.

The members of the Soviet parliamentary delegation met with deputies of the National Assembly of the Republic of the Philippines. Questions of further development of ties between the USSR Supreme Soviet and the National Assembly of the Republic of Philippines were discussed.

Ivan Kalin conveyed to Guerube Makalintal an official invitation to visit the USSR.

## PRAVDA REJECTS U.S. VIEW OF EVENTS IN KAMPUCHEA

PM081328 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Apr 83 First Edition p 5

[Valerian Skvortsov "Commentator's Column": "Where To Seek the Culprits"]

[Text] Reports are coming in from Kampuchea's western borders on successful operations by its armed forces to rid the republic's territory of the last Pol Potites. Many hornets' nets of reaction have been eliminated. Remnants of the routed gangs seek and find refuge on Thai territory, creating a tense situation on the Kampuchean-Thai border.

The Kampuchean authorities' legitimate actions to defend their country's independence and territorial integrity have meanwhile aroused an unusually sharp reaction in the United States. A State Department spokesman read a special statement which entirely distorts the essence of what is happening. Washington assesses events on Kampuchea's western border purely as some kind of "Vietnamese attack on refugee settlements." As if by command, pro-Western mass information organs in Southeast Asia have created a tendentious ballyhoo, shifting the blame for the tension on the Thai-Kampuchean border onto the Kampuchean Government and also the SRV, whose volunteer units, under the relevant agreement, are helping the Kampuchean people to defend their sovereignty.

However, the true culprits in the disorders which persist to this day on the Kampuchean-Thai border should be sought far away from that border. In this instance the disturbers of tranquillity are solely those forces which are keeping the Pol Potites and other reactionaires "afloat." The gangs whose elimination is the concern of the Kampuchean Armed Forces receive instructors, weapons, food and political support first and foremost from the United States.

And this support becomes more "energetic" every time the political circles in the ASEAN countries, which are Thailand, Malaysia, Singapore, Indonesia and the Philippines, display a greater tendency to heed the proposal by their neighbor countries Kampuchea, Vietnam and Laos for honest, frank and equal dialogue.

As was stated at the recent Vientiane summit meeting of the three Indochinese countries, Kampuchea, the SRV and Laos, they consistently pursue and will continue to pursue a policy of peace and good-neighborliness. In their opinion all the region's problems must be resolved through talks, in the spirit of peaceful coexistence and cooperation and without outside interference, and the region's states must not allow their territory to be used for hostile actions against each other.

The zone of peace, stability and cooperation in Southeast Asia which all the region's states show a desire to create can only become a political reality through their joint efforts. And the opportunity for this will arise if there is an end to the support for the former butchers of the Kampuchean people and the provocative interference from outside which frustrates urgent, constructive dialogue.

U.S., THAILAND BLAMED FOR BORDER TENSION

LD132230 Moscow TASS in English 2046 GMT 13 Apr 83

[Text] Moscow April 13 TASS -- Responsibility for the present day situation at the Thai-Kampuchean border and for continued tension in the region is borne first and foremost by U.S. imperialism and its partners in anti-Kampuchean intrigues, the magazine NEW TIMES says in an article entitled "Who Is Whipping up Tension?" It is thanks to them that the Pol Pot gangs booted out of Kampuchea have been harboured in Thailand. It is they who are feeding, clothing, training and arming Pol Pot followers and sending them to perpetrate new crimes against the Kampuchean people. It is they who are putting together and arming gangs of other traitors to the Kampuchean people and honing them up for attacks on People's Kampuchea. It is they who are covering with a thick shroud of lies all their crimes against the peoples of Indochina, from piratic border raids they are organizing to backing for the butchers at international forums.

A good deal of responsibility for everything taking place in the area of the Thai-Kampuchean border rests with the Thai ruling circles, the magazine continues. They are following in the wake of the U.S. Administration and its partners in the conspiracy against the three Indochinese nations and thus helped to turn Thailand into a "frontline state" or to be more precise, into a staging area for armed operations against the People's Republic of Kampuchea. The Thai Government is most active in all the intrigues against People's Kampuchea and even initiates some of them. It would not heed the voice of reason and response to the manifestation of goodwill on the part of Hanoi, Phnom Penh and Vientiane.

Last year, the magazine states, the Thai Air Force violated Kampuchean air space on 463 missions, conducting reconnaissance and strafing population centres. Thai artillery shelled Kampuchean territory 2,888 (sic) times, using, in particular, chemical shells. At present the Thai Army is actually providing cover and support for the Pol Pot and other gangs, using again chemical weapons and napalm. As usual, routed gangs find refuge in Thai territory.

Following this dangerous path, Bangkok waves the slogan of "ASEAN solidarity" in its attempt to drag the other member countries of the association onto the path, the weekly notes.

Giving a rebuff to piratic sorties of counterrevolutionary emigration and thwarting the plans of its foreign [word indistinct].

Indochinese countries at the same time remain loyal to their concerted peaceful stand. As was pointed out by the Vientiane summit of Vietnam, Kampuchea and Laos last February, they are prepared to settle all the existing problems through talks with the ASEAN countries on the basis of the principles of equality, mutual respect and non-intervention in the internal affairs of each other. This is the only constructive way leading to the establishment in Southeast Asia of a zone of peace, stability and cooperation in the interests of all the peoples of the region, the article says in conclusion.

KAMPUCHEAN PREMIER PAYS TRIBUTE TO USSR FOR AID

PM102111 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Apr 83 First Edition p 4

[Dispatch by PRAVDA correspondent Ye. Fadeyev: "Facing the Future"]

[Excerpts] Phnom Penh, April -- The essence of today's need among citizens of the People's Republic of Kampuchea [PRK] is the desire to wage a merciless battle against everything that still impedes the country's development, against economic backwardness, illiteracy and vestiges of the past, against the intrigues by the remnants of Pol Pot's supporters and other reactionaries. Battle is getting under way for the new man, for a just life. Only such a struggle guarantees the progress of the Kampuchean revolution.

This trend was characteristic of the work of the recent session of the PRK National Assembly. It analyzed the results of the comprehensive activity by the republic's government and the people's selfless labor in 1982 and adopted the country's development plan and budget for the current year. It is envisaged to consistently fulfill the tasks set by the fourth congress of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party [KPRP].

In an interview with Soviet journalists Chan Si, member of the KPRP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the PRK Council of Ministers, said that the Kampucheans have managed in a short period to put the country on its feet, revive agricultural production and industry and lay foundations for further progress along the road of laying the foundations of the Socialist society. Thanks to the fraternal assistance of the Soviet Union, Vietnam and the other socialist states, he said, today the republic is confidently facing the future.

Speaking at the PRK National Assembly session Heng Samrin, general secretary of the KPRP Central Committee and chairman of the republic's State Council, declared that the strengthening of the bonds of friendship with the socialist countries is the main and permanent condition for consolidating the republic's domestic and international position. Our foreign policy, the Kampuchean leader said, unfailingly consists of striving for peace and cooperation with all countries, especially those in Southeast Asia.

The recently held Vientiane summit meeting of leaders from Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea was yet another confirmation of the peace-loving constructive proposals aimed at normalizing the situation in the region. It was a significant step in the further development of friendly relations between the three Indochinese countries and in the intensification of their efforts to fulfill the plans for socioeconomic development. It was firmly declared in the declaration adopted at the conclusion of the meeting that, despite the numerous obstacles erected by the imperialist circles and their accomplices, the SRV, the Lao People's Democratic Republic and the PRK remain adherents of the policy of peace and good-neighborliness.

The realistic course of the three fraternal Indochinese states, aimed at creating an atmosphere of good-neighborliness and at stabilizing the situation in the region, encounters ever greater support in the world. The prestige of People's Kampuchea on the international arena grows day by day. Over 30 states and international organizations have already established relations with it.

KOMAROVA, DELEGATION END VISIT TO THAILAND

PM130828 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 5 Apr 83 Second Edition p 3

[TASS report: "Delegation in Thailand"]

[Text] Bangkok, 4 Apr -- A delegation of leading workers of USSR social security organs headed by D.P. Komarova, RSFSR minister of social security, has concluded its visit to Thailand.

During its visit the delegation familiarized itself with the work of the Thai social security council, toured the country and met with representatives of the public and of business circles.

The Soviet delegation was received by Praman Adireksan, deputy prime minister of Thailand. During talks held in a friendly atmosphere the sides discussed questions of the development of bilateral relations and advocated their further strengthening.

ROMANOV, POLISH AMBASSADOR DISCUSS 'ACCORDS'

PM131241 Leningrad LENINGRADSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 24 Mar 83 p 1

[LENTASS report: "Conversation in the Smolnyy"]

[Text] G.V. Romanov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Leningrad Obkom, on 23 March received S. Kociolek, Polish ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the USSR who is in Leningrad on an official visit.

In the course of a friendly conversation the importance of implementing the accords reached during the visit to the USSR by the Polish party and state delegation in March 1982 and the meeting between Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and W. Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, was noted. It was stressed that the foreign policy initiatives aimed at improving the international situation unveiled at the Prague conference of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee are a real alternative to the threat of a nuclear catastrophe. The Prague conference also plays a constructive part in the task of further rallying the fraternal socialist countries in the struggle for peace and to strengthen the international detente process.

The importance of the recent Moscow conference of the secretaries of the Central Committees of the fraternal socialist countries' communist and workers parties on international and ideological questions was also noted.

Taking part in the conversation were V.G. Zakharov, secretary of the Leningrad Obkom, and V.G. Zubarev, aide to the member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Leningrad Obkom. S. Beresniewicz, Polish consul-general in Leningrad, was also present at the conversation. The ambassador toured the V.I. Lenin Smolnyy Memorial Museum, laying flowers at the monument to the proletariat's leader in front of the historic building.

WOZNIAK ARRIVAL, TALK WITH GRISHIN REPORTED

PM140906 Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 6 Apr 83 p 1

[Unattributed report: "Visitors From Warsaw"]

[Text] A delegation of the Warsaw PZPR Committee led by M. Wozniak, member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of Warsaw PZPR Committee, arrived in Moscow yesterday at the invitation of Moscow CPSU Gorkom. The delegation is composed of A. Skapski, candidate member of Warsaw PZPR Committee and first secretary of Warsaw Center District Committee, W. Lada, first secretary of Siekierki Power Plant Party Committee, S. Lojewski, candidate member of Warsaw PZPR Committee and professor at the Main School of Agriculture and A. Jasiewicz, deputy chief of Warsaw PZPR Committee Bureau.

The delegation was met at Belorussia station by V.V. Grishin, first secretary of Moscow CPSU Gorkom, R.F. Dementyeva, Moscow CPSU Gorkom secretary, L.M. Perfilova, chief of the party Gorkom Foreign Relations Section, and V.G. Chubarov, administrator of affairs for Moscow CPSU and Obkom.

S. Kociolek, Polish ambassador to the USSR, and embassy officials were also in the welcoming party. The same day, the delegation members were received at Moscow CPSU Gorkom.

During the conversation which took place, V.V. Grishin told the Polish comrades of Moscow city party organization's activity in fulfilling the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the CPSU Central Committee November (1982) plenum, the main directions for party leadership of the economy and municipal services and party organizational and ideological work. The visitors were also acquainted with how the rayon party organizations and enterprise collectives of the capital are resolving questions of speeding up scientific and technical progress, increasing labor productivity and strengthening discipline at work.

In his turn, M. Wozniak described the work of the Polish capital's party organization and the results of the PZPR's recent report campaign.

During the conversation, the great importance of the traditional friendly links between the party organizations and working people of the two fraternal capitals was stressed.

Taking part in the conversation were R.F. Dementyeva and A.M. Roganov, Moscow CPSU Gorkom secretaries, L.M. Perfilova, chief of the party Gorkom Foreign Relations Section, and also S. Kociolek, Polish ambassador to the USSR.

JARUZELSKI MEETS WITH MARSHAL KULIKOV IN WARSAW

LD131809 Moscow TASS in English 1723 GMT 13 Apr 83

[Text] Warsaw April 13 TASS -- The first secretary of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers Party, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic Wojciech Jaruzelski received the commander-in-chief of the Joint Armed Forces of Warsaw Treaty member states, Marshal of the Soviet Union V.G. Kulikov, who is staying here.

They discussed international problems as well as questions concerning cooperation between the Polish Armed Forces and the Armed Forces of the USSR and those of the other member states of the Warsaw Treaty.

RYZHKOV, CPSU DELEGATION ARRIVE IN BUDAPEST

LD131909 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1753 GMT 13 Apr 83

[Text] Budapest, 13 April (TASS) -- A delegation of the CPSU Central Committee headed by Nikolay Ryzhkov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, arrived in Budapest today at the invitation of the MSZMP Central Committee. The delegation is comprised of Nikolay Talyzin, member of the CPSU Central Committee and deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and Olimp Chukanov, deputy head of a CPSU Central Committee department.

KOHL, REAGAN TO HOLD WASHINGTON TALKS 14 APRIL

LD131637 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1300 GMT 13 Apr 83

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] Our correspondent in the FRG, Viktor Glazunov, reports:

Federal Chancellor Helmut Kohl will be leaving his residence in Bonn for 2 days. On 14 April he sets off across the ocean for Washington for a working meeting with President Reagan and other U.S. leaders. As a government spokesman has reported, a broad range of questions will be discussed, with the main subject being East-West relations, and the main issue being missiles.

By all accounts, it will be a matter of concretization of the so-called interim variant proposed by Reagan. Previously in Bonn there had been zealous support for the American President's zero option, which demands that the USSR unilaterally renounce its medium-range missiles. Now in Bonn, they are just as zealously supporting the interim variant. By using the work interim they want to confuse people and to create the impression that there is some movement in the American position at the Geneva talks. In point of fact, the interim solution is a kind of variation on Reagan's zero option: that is how people in the know here have been assessing this "new" American proposal. General Bastian, who was recently a Bundestag deputy, called the interim solution untenable. Nothing has changed in their principle intention to deploy the new missiles, he said. The United States wants military superiority -- that's what it's all about. Erhard Eppler, a board member of the Social Democratic Party, called Reagan's proposal frivolous: its purpose is to influence the public, not to reach an understanding at the talks.

Many people in the FRG share this view, stressing that the strategic interests of the United States dictated by its imperial ambitions, are at variance with the national interests of the FRG and other European countries.

FRG DEFENSE 'WHITE BOOK' BANNING ATTACKED

DW131449 Moscow in German to Germany 1600 GMT 12 Apr 83

[Text] The news magazine DER SPIEGEL writes that according to reports from Bonn, the FRG Defense Ministry has vetoed the publication of the white book on problems of military policy. DER SPIEGEL notes that the white book, which was compiled by West German experts, points to an approximate parity of the West's and East's armed forces. Vladimir Ostrogorskiy comments:

The West German military experts whose opinion is now being ignored have not come up with anything new. All half-way realistic and important specialists as well as leading West European and U.S. statemen have spoken in recent years of an approximate military-stretegic balance between the West and the East. For instance, in April 1979 former U.S. President Jimmy Carter said the U.S. and Soviet strategic forces were largely equivalent. Former U.S. Defense Secretary Brown also said that there was a strategic balance. In an interview with French television in February 1981, his successor in the Pentagon, Alexander Haig [as heard], also spoke about the relative parity and equivalence of the USSR and U.S. Armed Forces. Finally, in November last year, a study by the London Institute for Strategic Studies -- this international research institute is considered by the West to be unbiased -- pointed to the fact that the present situation was such that no side could risk a nuclear strike against the other.

Of course, there are also many similar West German, French, and Italian statements which come from people who have by no means broken with NATO but from quarters who maintain an absolutely loyal attitude to this bloc's basic ideological and political principles, but who are not ready to automatically parrot every untruthful statement Washington makes based on some trend or another.

However, we can hardly imagine that the new FRG defense minister belongs to this category of Western military men and politicians. This is the reason why the study prepared by West German military experts prior to the Bonn Government change has been ignored. How could it have been otherwise, given the fact that the study in no way conforms with the latest allegations by leading transatlantic politicians to the effect that the West's defense is lagging behind and that therefore the threat from the East has increased.

However, people in Bonn are evidently of the view that there is no greater sin than to disagree with Mr Reagan and his aides. If people on the other side of the Atlantic claim tomorrow that 2 times 2 is 5, then Bonn will certainly agree as well. It is easy to see the concrete military-political importance of the discussion on the military power ratio between the West and East which the people on Hardthoehe [FRG Defense Ministry] now want to stop. If the strategic balance between the West and East continues, why does the West want to start a new round of the arms race with the FRG at the center. Is this aimed at reestablishing an unequal balance and thus strengthening peace, as Mr Reagan has said in Washington and Mr Kohl in Bonn? Or does Washington rather want to achieve military superiority to have a free hand for political blackmail or -- and this would be much worse -- for nuclear aggression in Europe?

Bonn is aware of and backs the U.S. intentions and is thus jeopardizing the FRG's existence. This is the issue now, and it becomes all the more important if we consider that the date set on the other side of the Atlantic for the deployment of new U.S. missiles on West German territory is coming closer. If this Rubicon is crossed, then a return to even the present security level would scarcely be possible.

We made a truism, which West German military experts were forced to confirm and which Bonn does not want to publicize, the starting point for our considerations. Now we now want to proceed to another important conclusion. If the strategic balance between the East and West is not disturbed, peace and security on our continent and in the world cannot be strengthened through the so-called counterarmament but through maintaining a continuous lowering of the arms level. This requires a disarmament course in which the principle of equality and equal security must be observed.

If both show some good will, the East and West can naturally reach agreement on the speed at which this road should be covered as well as on the initial and subsequent steps. However, to a large degree the West lacks good will and the desire for disarmament evidence of this is the obstructionist policy pursued by the United States at the various negotiations, particularly the Geneva talks on nuclear disarmament in Europe. Evidence of this is regrettably also the fact that the Federal Government in Bonn acts in conformity with Washington in its military policy. This also manifests itself in the fact that the white book written by West German military experts has been banned.

## USSR-FRANCE SOCIETY OFFICIAL CONDEMNS EXPULSION

LD141056 Moscow TASS in English 1031 GMT 14 Apr 83

[Text] Moscow April 14 TASS -- "The unfriendly actions of the French authorities could hamper the cause of the further development of cultural contacts", Academician Boris Piotrovskiy, the vice president of the "USSR-France" Society, wrote in a letter to TASS.

"Now when any relapse in the cold war period arouses resolute protest, I believe that common sense and good will, which have always distinguished the French people, will prevail over machinations by the foes of peace and the traditionally good relations between our countries, that are so successfully cooperating in most diverse spheres, will be maintained", his letter says.

The art of France of various ages holds an important place in the treasure house of art -- The Hermitage. They give a tremendous aesthetical pressure to all who visit our museum. Many exhibitions sent from France have been opened in its rooms," Academician Piotrovskiy, the director of the Hermitage, goes on to say. "We have also sent masterpieces of our collection to the French connoisseurs".

"We have established close contacts with the Louvre and museums in other cities, and we hope in the further expansion of these contacts for the sake of strengthening friendship and mutual understanding between our peoples. The events of recent weeks, however, introduce an anxious tune into these forecasts", Piotrovskiy writes.

GROMYKO ON 'FEATURES' OF U.S. EUROPE INVESTMENT

LD081511 Moscow TASS in English 1416 GMT 8 Apr 83

[Text] Moscow April 8 TASS -- At the present-day stage of the general crisis of capitalism the United States has begun to attach special importance to ensuring its leadership in the capitalist world with the help of stepped-up expansion by capital, Andrey Gromyko writes in the April issue of the journal WORLD ECONOMY AND INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS [MIROVAYA EKONOMIKA I MEZHDUNARODNYYE OTNOSHENIYA]. In an article headlined "The Main Features of the Export of Capital by the USA in Present-Day Conditions", he points out: "The changed positions of American imperialism in economic rivalry with Western Europe and Japan, the loss by it of undivided hegemony in the sphere of international trade and the other economic spheres are making the export of capital by the United States ever more aggressive in nature."

In the 1970's the United States became more active in the struggle for the economic redivision of the world according to "capital and strength". This reflected the striving of its ruling quarters to regain the lost positions in the sphere of world economic links.

From 1966 American investments increased especially fast in the West European countries. They grew by 6.3 times in the period from 1966 to 1981. In 1981 investments in Western Europe accounted for 60.6 per cent of all direct U.S. capital investments in developed capitalist countries.

Britain holds the cultural place in the investments by U.S. Private capital in Britain exceeded 30 billion dollars. In the second half of the 1970's the U.S. investments in that country exceeded the sum total of the U.S. capital investments in West Germany and France.

Direct U.S. capital investments in West Germany are growing fast. From 1966 to 1981 they increased by 5.2 times, growing from 3.1 billion dollars to 16.1 billion dollars. France is the third-placed partner of the United States in Western Europe as regards the amount of U.S. capital invested in its economy. In 1981 the direct investments by American corporations in that country exceeded nine billion dollars, whereas in 1966 they stood at a mere 1.0 billion dollars.

Apart from the important political and strategic tasks which U.S. imperialism is trying to achieve with the help of economic expansion abroad by its corporations, the export of capital brings it lucrative profits.

According to data for 1981, the biggest profits derived by U.S. corporations were in Britain (5.4 billion dollars), Switzerland (1.9 billion dollars), Holland (more than 1.2 billion dollars), West Germany (more than one billion dollars).

U.S. investments in the West European countries are subordinate first of all to the interests of the American corporations and their policy but not at all to the interests of the peoples of those countries, Andrey Gromyko emphasises.

'PHENOMENA' OF W. EUROPE ANTIWAR MOVEMENT VIEWED

LD072208 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1445 GMT 7 Apr 83

[From "The World Today" program presented by political observer Valentin Zorin]

[Excerpt] Today, just as on all preceding days, our editorial teleprinters bring from various countries reports of mass antiwar actions and demonstrations, especially in countries of West Europe, oppose the plans, declared by "Washington and its NATO partners, to deploy in Europe new American nuclear missiles.

Reports of actions by participants in the antiwar movement have lately become usual: the daily theme of the press, radio, and television news bulletins. But having become usual, this theme must not lose its urgency, the urgency of our perception; it is a question not of [word indistinct] of the everyday life of politics but a phenomenon that leaves the most serious imprint on the whole progress of the modern political process. The antiwar demonstrations that follow one another day after day, the peaceful actions of the opponents of the deployment of U.S. nuclear missiles in Europe in their totality have taken the shape of such a political reality that Washington, Bonn, London, and Rome must take into most serious account.

Reviewing the outcome of the mighty actions that have been taking place in West European countries in the past few days, the influential British paper THE SUNDAY TIMES states in an editorial that the impression is being created that the recent demonstrations were just the first wave of a whole series of protests that will grow in the course of the spring and the coming summer. The American media have been forced to admit the same. Their leaders [word indistinct] unconcealed nervousness are following the waves of the antiwar demonstrations engulfing West Europe. In this, Washington is watching the FRG -- on whose territory the Pentagon planned to deploy a considerable number of Pershing-II missiles -- with special attention. Commenting on the mass demonstrations taking place in the FRG, an observer of the American television company CBS states: tens of thousands of Germans went out onto the streets of all major West German town. These demonstrations turned out to be simultaneously a culmination and a forerunner -- the culmination of mass demonstrations of the past week and a forerunner of the mighty reactic of the population of West Germany that will follow if the U.S. missiles are deployed. Such a comment, it must be said, is now for the tone of the American press.

Just a week or so ago both official Washington and the majority of U.S. political observers were appraising the outcome of the elections in the FRG as proof that most Germans are not inclined to oppose the deployment of U.S. missiles on the territory of their country. [passage indistinct] But in Washington they had hardly settled for this version, so pleasant for themselves, when mighty antiwar demonstrations, drawing millions of Germans into their orbit, doomed such an interpretation of the outcome of the West European -- West German -- elections to failure.

The most serious political analysts both in the United States and on the other side of the Atlantic started saying that the results of the elections in the FRG were certainly no mandate from the electors for the deployment of U.S. missiles but simply a consequence of the economic difficulties that West Germany has been encountering recently. Through their voting the Germans were expressing discontent with the former government's economic policy and were definitely not speaking in favor of the plans of either the transatlantic or the domestic militarists. It is this major miscalculation by Washington that is demonstrated by the latest events in West Germany, just as in other West European countries.

One more political conclusion of no little importance is drawn by commentators from the mass antiwar demonstrations occurring over the past few days in Western Europe. The fact is that in Washington they did not even make any special attempt to particularly conceal the propagandistic ammunition in the latest foreign policy action of President Reagan, who put forward, as you know, the so-called interim proposal for the solution of the problem of medium-range weapons. The aim of this proposal was not to seek a realistic solution to the problem, but to obtain a propagandistic effect, including also the aim of stemming the tide of the antiwar movement in Europe.

SOVIET TRADE DELEGATION LEAVES FOR VIENNA

LD081739 Moscow TASS in English 1627 GMT 8 Apr 83

[Text] Moscow April 8 TASS -- A Soviet delegation has left by air for Vienna today to attend a conference to review the implementation of the Soviet-Austrian trade and economic agreement. It is expected that measures for the next three years to extend cooperation and to implement the long-term programme for the development and expansion of economic, scientific, technical, and industrial cooperation for 1981-1990 will be discussed at the conference.

This programme has offered fresh favourable prospects for economic relations between the USSR and Austria in the current decade. It has been pointed out on more than one occasion during talks between leaders of both countries that Soviet-Austrian relations set a good example of cooperation between states with different social systems. The volume of mutual trade, which is the main form of economic cooperation, for the first time exceeded the value of one billion roubles in 1981; it had grown by 25 percent to reach 1,361 million roubles (1,850 million dollars).

According to the figures of the Soviet Ministry of Foreign Trade, purchases of Austrian goods further grew in 1982 and trade exchanges became better balanced. It was pointed out at the 14th session of the mixed Soviet-Austrian intergovernmental commission in Moscow last autumn that orders had been already placed with Austria for the supply of machinery and equipment to the value of roughly 15 billion Austrian shillings in 1982-1985. New contracts have been concluded since that time and the figure has grown considerably.

The largest project in which Austrian companies participate is the construction on a "turn-key" basis of a steel plant in Belorussia to produce 700,000 tons of shapes and blanks a year. The steel industry can become an area of joint ventures of Soviet and Austrian organizations on the markets of other countries, in particular, in Africa.

The Soviet Union is supplying Austria with energy carriers. Austria was the first Western country to begin buying Soviet natural gas (in 1968). Supplies of industrial equipment, automobiles, household refrigerators, photo cameras, and other goods from the USSR are also growing.

## PRAVDA VIEWS FAILURE OF REAGAN MIDEAST PLAN

PM140859 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Apr 83 First Edition p 5

[Pavel Demchenko "Commentator's Column": "Rejecting Washington's Pressure"]

[Text] American newspaper and news agency reports from the Near East today are full of pessimism. It is not hard to understand such statements. For more than 6 months the American Administration had been gambling on pushing through the so-called "Reagan plan" in that region. A decisive and perhaps, as an NBC TV correspondent reports, "fatal blow" has now been dealt to these plans.

What is the crux of the matter? Let us recall first of all that the plan which the American President put forward last September is aimed chiefly at strengthening the U.S. political and military positions in the Near East. To this end they were reckoning on imposing on the Arab countries bordering on Israel talks with Tel Aviv to conclude separate Camp David-style "peace treaties" and, during those talks, to "sink" forever the hope of the 4 million Palestinian people of creating their own independent state.

According to Washington's plan, it was proposed to offer the Palestinians so-called internal autonomy at least for the next 5 years while preserving the Israeli occupation of the West Bank of the Jordan and the Gaza Strip. The "Reagan plan" does not provide for any political self-determination for these people. Consequently, even at the end of the transitional period the Palestinians would get nothing but a vague U.S. promise to ensure that Israel does not create new militarized settlements on the lands seized by it. The spuriousness of such a promise is obvious to everyone, for a plan for the construction of many dozens of settlements in the coming years has just been published in Tel Aviv. Moreover, Israeli emissaries arriving in the United States are trying to persuade rich American Jews to buy up Palestinian lands.

The authors of the "Reagan plan" allocated a special role to Jordan. However, that country's government declared that it would adopt a final decision only after meetings with the PLO leadership and would act only in agreement with it. And now, after the end of those meetings, a statement has been published in Amman to the effect that Jordan, as formerly, will not hold talks on the Palestinians' behalf and refuses to undertake separate actions to establish peace in the Near East.

As THE NEW YORK TIMES writes, this reply by Jordan "killed President Reagan's plan," but a far wider view should, of course, be taken of this event: A new attempt by imperialism to break the will of Arab patriots and to establish a peace after the American-Israeli pattern in the Near East is collapsing. The Arabs do not yield to blackmail and threats and do not want another's will to be imposed on them or their land to be occupied. The stand taken by the PLO with regard to the American plan shows that, despite the military failure during last year's Israeli aggression in Lebanon, the Palestinian people are fully resolved to continue the struggle for their rights. And a difficult struggle lies ahead, for imperialism and Zionism certainly are not abandoning their criminal designs.

## ISRAEL, U.S. 'INCREASING THREATS' AGAINST SYRIA

LD131346 Moscow TASS in English 1318 GMT 13 Apr 83

[Text] Beirut April 13 TASS -- TASS correspondent Aleksandr Bogatyrev reports:

The Israeli ruling circles and Washington are increasing their threats against Syria. The USA is encouraging Israel and is making, jointly with the Israelis plans for launching a strike against Syria in an attempt at subordinating it to American Middle East strategy. In that connection attention is drawn here to the fact that Tel Aviv has started intensive military preparations in Lebanon's Al-Biqa' Valley, where the line of contact runs today between the Israeli interventionist forces and the Syrian troops. which are part of the inter-Arab peace-keeping force in Lebanon.

According to reports reaching here from that area, large quantities of Israeli military equipment, ammunition and personnel were sent there last night. More than 20 columns of tanks, armored personnel carriers and self-propelled field guns and rockets were seen on the main roads, which are closed to civilian transport. Hundreds of buses and specially equipped trucks delivered Israeli men and officers to forward positions. Engineering work is in progress all along the frontline to build new fire emplacements, dug-outs and military equipment shelters. Tank and mechanized infantry units as well as gun batteries are being massed from Yanta to Al-Baruk.

Over the past twenty-four hours the Israelis held large-scale exercises with field firing, in which batteries of self-propelled howitzers, mortars, tanks and helicopters took part.

According to Lebanese press reports, W. Casey, the head of the American espionage department, visited Israel last week, and, as local political observers point out, turned over the Tel Aviv information at the disposal of the USA about the disposition of the situation in the event of a further stepping up of the Israeli aggression in Lebanon. The CIA director, as is stressed in Lebanon's political circles, has made last minute alternations to the American-Israeli plan for unleashing a new Middle East war.

The Lebanese patriots have intensified their combat operations against the Israeli occupation troops, and inflict tangible blows upon them. Over the past three days alone, guerrillas carried out three operations against the interventionists. In the course of two attacks yesterday against Israeli military patrols in Sayda area, several Israeli tanks, personnel armored carriers, trucks and jeeps were knocked out, two Israeli soldiers were killed and ten wounded.

Tel Aviv is stepping up the campaign of terror and repressions against the civilian population in the captured areas of southern Lebanon. During the past days wholesale arrests were made in a number of towns and villages of the south. The Zionists are pulling down houses and destroying trees along strategic highways. Patrols and watch posts have been considerably strengthened on all the roads of southern Lebanon up to the outskirts of the Lebanese capital.

## COMMENTARY HITS IRANIAN ENVOY'S CONFERENCE REMARKS

NC131118 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1700 GMT 12 Apr 83

[Vera Lebedeva commentary]

[Excerpts] Dear friends, various reports and facts speak of the escalation of the economic crisis in developed capitalist countries on an unprecedented level. It should not be forgotten that the imperialists are trying to find a way to free themselves from this fatal crisis at the expense of developing countries. LE NOUVEL OBSERVATEUR of France clearly states its view on this and writes that the poorest strata of society are the targets of the resultant disorders.

Dear, friends, you have been acquainted with this situation for a long time. During the shah's regime the deprived toilers of Iran were forced to pay in full for the open door policy to imperialist monopolies, the country's militarization and the arms race into which the United States had drawn the country.

We know that by overthrowing the shah's regime, which was an imperialist puppet, the revolution inflicted the most powerful blow on the positions of imperialism in your country. It should also be noted that after the revolution, the nature of the deceitful plans of imperialist companies which had set up assembly plants or plants with incomplete production cycles in your country became very clear. Contrary to their commitments to Iran, the imperialists halted the delivery of raw materials and spare parts. These plants therefore had to close, and all the workers and experts who worked in them became jobless. As a result, the unemployment rate rose in Iran.

This is yet another good example of the impact of cooperation with Western countries and of contacts with imperialist monopolies. However, as I previously said, the imperialist have not yet given up their plans of amassing profits at the expense of developing countries, including Iran. The machinations by imperialist monopolies against OPEC members and their persistent efforts to force the oil-producing countries to set specific production levels and prices is an example of the implementation of these plans. The results of the last OPEC conference is clear proof of this. On the eve of the OPEC conference, imperialist countries resorted to various means to try to reduce the price of oil and, in this way, to greatly decrease the income of the owners of black gold. As a result of the subversive acts of the imperialists at the OPEC conference, a decision to reduce the price of oil was made. This decision has inflicted numerous losses on members of this organization.

Participants in the nonaligned summit which recently met in New Delhi stressed the importance of a reconstruction of international economic relations to allow the developed capitalist countries to increase their wealth and to solve their economic problems at the expense of developing countries.

Representatives of developing countires, who are participating in a 70-member conference in Buenos Aires, expressed their firm decision to struggle for the elimination of the vestiges of colonialism in international economic relations and for the reconstruction of these relations on the basis of equality and justice.

It should be remarked that the speech by Iran's representative in this conference, Nr 'Azizi, was completely inconsistent with the tone of speeches by other participants in the conference. Criticizing the plundering policy of U.S. imperialists, the Iranian representative tried to equate red imperialism with U.S. imperialism. By this term he meant the Soviet Union. The use of this kind of phraseology is surprising if nothing more because it is very clear that our socialist country is persistently struggling against imperialist machinations against developing countries and supports nations' struggles for their political and economic freedom from the bonds of capitalism and for the establishment of economic relations based on equality of rights.

Dear friends, I thank you for your attention. Until we meet again.

## U.S. ROLE IN GULF CONFLICT, ASIAN TENSION VIEWED

NC090810 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1800 GMT 8 Apr 83

[Vera Lebedeva commentary]

[Excerpts] Following a decision by the World Peace Council, Asia Week will be observed from 5 to 12 April. The objective of Asia Week, which is being observed on an international level, is to attract the attention of the world's social circles to vital problems pertaining to Asia, the world's largest continent.

Iran is an Asian country. The Soviet Union, too, a large portion of which is in the Asian Continent, is considered to be among the Asian countries. Therefore, the problems related to this continent are directly linked with the interests of our two countries.

The present situation in Asia is not calm. Flames of conflict and wars fomented by imperialists are burning in various Asian countries and regions. The bloody and protracted Iranian-Iraqi war which is tragic, in that it is meaningless, is one of them. The imperialists are continuing their much liked policy of divide and rule. They are throwing the Asians at each other's throats and they had a hand in sparking off the flames of this war. The U.S. imperialists' interest lies in the two Asian oil-producing countries -- both of which are in the Nonaligned Movement -- weakening each other's foundation and inflicting a death blow on one another. Moreover, with the threat stemming from the war activities in the Persian Gulf, a good pretext has emerged for the United States to escalate its military presence and military preparations in the region.

The imperialists started an undeclared war against the people of Afghanistan, a country neighboring Iran. This war is waged by hirelings who imperialist propagandists are futilely trying to portray as Islamic strugglers. The agents of the CIA and of Israel's Mossad are supporting these brigands who murder people, plunder their belongings and set fire to schools and mosques. The objective of the undeclared war is to stifle the Afghan revolution and to establish the former feudal system there. However, the course of events and facts show that the freedom-loving and revolutionary people of Afghanistan will never allow this plan to be fulfilled. The people of Afghanistan are not alone. They have many friends, like the Soviet Union which ran to Afghanistan's assistance at difficult moments. The Afghan people have many friends in Asia and in countries in other continents too. There is no doubt that those who are waging the undeclared war against Afghanistan will be defeated and that the Afghan people will lay the foundation of a new life where there will be no signs of oppression and extortion. The resistance faced by imperialist hirelings in Afghanistan now, and the return to the popular regime of many people who were deceived by the enemies' propaganda and attracted to the groups of brigands regime point to this fact.

Asia's peace cannot be ensured without the re-establishment of a lasting and just peace in the Near East. However, the U.S. imperialists and Israeli Zionists are doing their best to prevent this.

Turning the Indian Ocean and the Persian Gulf into areas of peace serve the ideals and wishes of the Asian countries. But the policy pursued by the U.S. imperialists and their NATO allies prevent these ideals, which are fully supported by the Soviet Union, from being fulfilled.

Among the 1,500 U.S. military bases on other territories, a large number are situated in the Indian Ocean and the Persian Gulf. Nuclear weapons have been taken to many of these military bases. It has been a long time now since the major base of U.S. and British imperialism on Diego Garcia Island in the Indian Ocean was armed with nuclear weapons. On this base, which is situated a few thousand miles away from U.S. territory, runways have been built which can be used at any moment by nuclear-armed aircraft to take off. This lethal weapon has been deployed in bombers on U.S. aircraft carriers which are stationed in the Indian Ocean, Persian Gulf and the Sea of Oman and which are patroling in the Oman and Red Seas.

The course of events show that the most important thing now is to give the necessary answer to the imperialists' machinations against peace and security through cooperation and, first and foremost, through the cooperation of Asian countries.

As for the Soviet Union, we are doing our best and using all possibilities to consolidate peace and to prevent the fulfillment of the criminal plans of the enemies of peace and a nuclear war which may destroy all of mankind. The Soviet Union's peace-seeking initiatives, the objectives of which are to secure and ensure the peace and security of nations, including the peace and security of the Near and Middle East, are a manifestation of this.

It is hoped that the observance of Asia Week this year will help achieve these respected objectives.

U.S. POLICY, 'SUPPORT' FOR SOMOZISTS ASSAILED

Shultz on Policies

LD131239 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0930 GMT 13 Apr 83

[From the "International Diary" program sponsored by Oleg Blinov and Aleksandr Levchenko]

[Text] According to an AFP report, U.S. Secretary of State Shultz has heaped crude attacks on the PLO. Speaking at a news conference in Washington, he even advised the Arab states to reconsider their decision that the PLO is the sole legitimate representative of the Arab people of Palestine. Washington's dissatisfaction has been aroused by the fact that during recent talks between representatives of the PLO and Jordan the so-called Reagan plan for the Near East was unconditionally rejected. As before, Jordan will not conduct talks on behalf of the Palestinians, and refuses to undertake separate actions to establish peace in the Near East. In connection with this, NBC television noted that a fatal blow has been dealt to Reagan's designs.

At the same news conference, Shultz dwelled on some aspects of the White House's Central American policy. Concerning events in Nicaragua, he stated frankly that Washington is on the side of so-called democratic forces, or in other words, counterrevolutionary dictator Somoza. Shultz did not even deny the fact that the bands are led by agents of the CIA. In the future, the secretary of state said, the United States intends to expand even further the scale of support for Nicaraguan counterrevolutionaries, with the aim of overthrowing the Sandinist government.

At present, the Nicaraguan patriots are conducting successful operations to eliminate detachments of Somozists. Units of the Sandinist People's Army, a statement from the Nicaraguan Ministry of National Defense says, are waging battle with the counterrevolutionaries in the northern part of Zelaya Department, forcing them into retreat. Nicaraguan troops, together with detachments of the Ministry of Internal Affairs, are continuing operations to encircle and eliminate terrorist formations operating in the Neuva Segovia, Chinandega and Matagalpa Departments. Since the beginning of April, soldiers of the Sandinist army have put a total of 200 counterrevolutionaries, sent into Nicaragua and trained and armed by the CIA, out of action.

U.S. Officials Comment

LD132309 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1115 GMT 13 Apr 83

[Text] Washington, 13 April (TASS) -- Speaking at the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, Thomas Enders, assistant U.S. secretary of state, categorically refused to reply to the many questions on Washington's support for the Somoza mercenaries. "No U.S. Administration has publicly discussed such questions," he declared, while not refuting press reports on the broad CIA program for organizing military, political and economic subversion against Nicaragua.

However, J. Kirkpatrick, the U.S. permanent UN representative, stated without much ado what the assistant secretary of state refused to admit directly. With her usual cynicism, she said on a CBS television program that the U.S. "has a total moral right" to support the Somoza and counterrevolutionaries.

No less open in his statements was U.S. Secretary of State G. Shultz. Speaking at a news conference, he said unambiguously that Washington intended to extend the scope of its support for the Somozas. The head of U.S. foreign policy said that the White House supported "the democratic forces" in Nicaragua, and considers such a position its "moral obligation."

It is well known who the Washington moralists call "freedom fighters" and what kind of "democracy" the CIA and Pentagon are trying to impose in Nicaragua. Literally every day the press reports on the brutal terror of the Somoza bands in northern Nicaragua and on the mass murder of peasants and activists of the people's power. As the leaders of terrorist bands admit in interviews given to U.S. correspondents, their training is run by U.S. "instructors" and they receive arms from the U.S. Washington has already spent $30 million on this, and the administration is now feverishly searching for new means.

## U.S. Rejects Talks With Nicaragua

LD130349 Moscow World Service in English 2000 GMT 12 Apr 83

[Text] Washington has rejected a proposal to hold talks between Nicaragua and the United States, and also between Nicaragua and Honduras, to settle outstanding issues. In her statement, American Ambassador to the United Nations Jeane Kirkpatrick voiced a negative attitude to the United Nations Secretary General Perez de Cuellar taking part in such talks. Here to comment is Viktor Olin of Radio Moscow:

Jean Kirkpatrick's statement, compared with a report broadcast by the ABC television network about a direct involvement of the American Central Intelligence Agency in subversive operations against Nicaragua, carried out by former Somoza men from Honduran territory. [sentence as heard] About a hundred CIA agents, the report says, train and command counterrevolutionaries in raids into Nicaraguan territory. Similar functions are exercised by representatives of the secret services of other countries who are paid from the CIA funds. The ABC telecast not only exposed the policy of the Reagan administration toward Nicaragua, it also concerns Washington's intention to apply any means to topple popular government in that small Central American country. So this goal cannot be achieved through talks. Washington chose to turn down the idea for such talks.

Another reason for the refusal is this one: An involvement of the United Nations secretary general in the talks would have made it impossible [to hold] sham negotiations. Facts hitherto unknown to the public at large might have come out otherwise. Facts attesting to the clandestine war waged by the United States against Nicaragua over many years. Dozens of millions of dollars are earmarked annually for this war. The guardsmen of the former Nicaraguan dictator Somoza and counterrevolutionary elements from other countries are trained in military camps in Florida and Honduras. So, were the negotiations to take place, American representatives would have had to answer how it tallied with the principles of the United Nations Charter and also with such American bills as the 1794 Neutrality Act and law adopted last year banning support for actions aimed at overthrowing Nicaragua's legitimate government.

And the question would have inevitably arisen why the American Administration deems it possible to render aid to the Salvadoran regime against, as Washington contends, subversive activities directed from outside while not considering it a sin to back up and guide hostile acts against Nicaragua. These and other questions no doubt would have shed more light on the attitude of the American leadership to a peaceful solution of international problems, including those of Central America.

But it is just as well absolutely clear that one kind of negotiations suits the Reagan administration: a victor's negotiations with the vanquished, where the victor can lay down the law and make ultimatums. Equality of the parties to the talks rubs Washington the wrong way and, as a result, the talks, be it in Geneva, Vienna, or at the United Nations, are deadlocked. The same pattern applies to Central America, and this is why blood is being shed there.

## U.S. Seen Overthrowing Sandinists

LD122016 Moscow TASS in English 1842 GMT 12 Apr 83

["Washington's Tricks" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow April 12 TASS -- TASS commentator Sergey Kudryavskiy writes:

Washington, having organized the invasion of Nicaragua by the Somoza gangs, resorts to all sort of tricks to prevent the settlement of the conflict in Central America. The United States Ambassador at the United Nations Jeane Kirkpatrick speaking at a press conference on Monday rejected the proposal of the Nicaraguan Government for the holding of bilateral talks with Honduras and with the United States on the settlement of the existing problems. She insisted that this matter be referred to the Organization of American States.

As is known, the United States' crude interference in the internal affairs of Nicaragua was condemned at the extraordinary meeting of the United Nations Security Council convened on Nicaragua's request. What is it that Washington is seeking?

The United States that continues to rely on force is deliberately marking time in the hope of achieving the implementation of its expansionist plans. And these plans are well known. The Reagan administration was harbouring these plans since the time it came to power. In April 1982, according to THE NEW YORK TIMES, it endorsed the plan of secret operations to suppress the national liberation movements in Central America and the Caribbean Basin. The plan also worked out subversive actions against Nicaragua.

Now that the United States CIA has organized an aggression against Nicaragua, the Pentagon is making feverish efforts to overthrow the Sandinist government. Washington is increasingly involving Honduras in this venture. Honduras is playing the same role in Central America that Israel plays in the Middle East. Weapons and food for Somoza gangs is dropped on Nicaraguan territory from Honduras planes. Armed conflicts are being provoked.

The United States, aggravating the situation around Nicaragua, is not interested in a peaceful solution of the conflict. Jean Kirkpatrick's proposal to submit the question of U.S.-Nicaraguan relations to the Organization of American States has clearly a propaganda character. The United States consciously resorted to this manoeuvre to camouflage its involvement in the aggression in Nicaragua.

## 'Sides With Democratic Forces'

LD130619 Moscow TASS in English 0609 GMT 13 Apr 83

[Text] Washington April 13 TASS -- The Reagan administration is standing behind the counter-revolutionary Somozist gangs which are staging armed inroads into Nicaragua. This was conceded by no other than U.S. State Secretary George Shultz.

Speaking at a news conference here, he inveighed against the Nicaraguan Sandinist Government and declared bluntly that Washington was siding with the so-called "Democratic forces," which is the U.S. Administration's name for the bandit formations consisting of supporters of the toppled Somoza dictatorship, who have been trained, equipped and financed by the United States.

Shultz did not bother to conceal the fact that the United States is going to widen even further the scope of its backing to the counter-revolutionary scum in a bid to bring about the overthrow of the Sandinist government.

One's attention is riveted in this connection to U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations Jeane Kirkpatrick's statement in a CBS television show yesterday that the United States was not going to unseat the lawful government of Nicaragua.

Paris April 13 TASS -- Reporting from Washington today on Jeane Kirkpatrick's statement, FRANCE PRESSE recalled active aid given to the Somozists by the C.I.A. and the Pentagon.

The AFP report on Tuesday said: Quoting a Pentagon source, a military specialist from the ABC aknowledged that 100 C.I.A. agents in Honduras are training and guiding forces, which oppose the left-wing government of Nicaragua. Together with the U.S. agents of the C.I.A., members of other nationalities are operating there as well as get money rewards from the U.S. intelligence service.

GRENADAN PREMIER STOPS OVER IN MOSCOW 9 APRIL

PM110935 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Apr 83 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "En Route to DPRK"]

[Text] M. Bishop, chairman of the New Jewel Movement Central Committee Politburo and prime minister of Grenada's People's Democratic Government, stopped over in Moscow 9 April on his way to the DPRK.

He was welcomed and seen off at the airport by I.I. Bodyul, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; V.G. Komplektov, USSR deputy minister of foreign affairs, and other officials.

ROMANOV ADDRESSES ASSOCIATION PARTY MEETING

PM071543 Leningrad LENINGRADSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 25 Mar 83 pp 1-2

[LENTASS report: "Elektrosila Communists' Combat Tasks"]

[Excerpt] The primary party organizations of Leningrad city and oblast have begun to discuss the information report on the work of the party obkom in fulfilling the resolution of the 25th Leningrad Oblast party organization conference in the light of the demands of the 26th CPSU Congress and subsequent party Central Committee plenums.

A general party meeting was held yesterday at the Elektrosila electrical machinery building association.

G.V. Romanov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Leningrad Party Obkom, delivered a report.

Since the 26th CPSU Congress, the speaker said, a little over 2 years have elapsed. The entire postcongress period has convincingly confirmed that our party, creatively resolving on a scientific basis, the questions of domestic and foreign policy, is seeking the growth of the country's economic and defense might, the improvement of the people's welfare, and the consolidation of the Soviet power's international prestige.

A special place in the life of the party and state is occupied by the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee November (1982) plenum and the instructions and conclusions of Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, set forth in his speech at the plenum and in the report "60 years of the USSR."

Guided by the decisions of the 26th party congress and subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums, the Leningrad party organization is concentrating its main efforts on the following basic avenues:

In the sphere of party leadership of economic building -- there is the stuggle to enhance the effectiveness of the economy, overfulfill the annual targets and the 5-year plan as a whole, and achieve good national economic results with the least expenditure.

In the sphere of ideological educational work there is the formation of a Marxist-Leninist world outlook in the working people, the formation of a Communist attitude toward labor, and the consolidation of propaganda's link with life, with the solution of economic and political tasks, and the assertion of the norms of the socialist way of life.

In the sphere of organizational party work there is the further enhancement of the communists' vanguard role, the improvement of the party organizations' style of activity, the amelioration of selection and placement of cadres, and the formation of responsibility, efficiency, and intolerance toward shortcomings in them.

The Leningrad people's selfless labor, the purposeful work of the party, trade union and Komsomol organizations, and soviet and economic organs, and the widespread development of competition under the slogan "From the High Quality of Each Person's Work to the High Efficiency of the Collective's Labor!" have made it possible to take a confident step forward on all sectors of communist building.

Over the past 2 years Leningrad's industry has been successfully resolving the task set by the 26th CPSU Congress: It is ensuring that labor productivity growth rates outstrip production volume growth rates.

G.V. Romanov then analyzed the course of the fulfillment of the plan for the comprehensive economic and social development of Leningrad city and oblast for the 11th 5-Year Plan and focused the communists' attention on key problems of improving work effectiveness and quality stemming from the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee November (1982) plenum.

A large place in the report was occupied by questions connected with the implementation of the social sections of the comprehensive plans and the improvement of the Leningrad people's living standard.

In particular G.V. Romanov said:

In the period under review, apartment blocks with a total area of over 4.5 million square meters were commissioned in Leningrad city and oblast, which has made it possible to improve the housing conditions of over 200,000 Leningraders.

Over 130 schools and preschool institutions, new hospitals with 2,400 beds, polyclinics, trade and public catering enterprises, and other cultural and consumer services projects were commissioned.

Questions of the further development of the vocational and technical educational system are being resolved purposefully. In the past 2 years over 140,000 skilled workers with secondary education have been trained.

Large-scale measures have been carried out in the sphere of environmental conservation. As well as projects covering the whole city, dozens of local water and air purification installations have been commissioned at enterprises. The construction of installations to protect Leningrad from flooding is gathering momentum.

As your USSR Supreme Soviet deputy I am pleased to note that the working people of Moskovskiy Rayon -- one of the city's biggest industrial rayons -- are making a substantial contribution to the Leningrad people's overall successes. The Moskovskiy Rayon's labor collectives are taking part in the implementation of important national economic tasks in power machinebuilding, shipbuilding, instrument building, and a number of other sectors.

The production of various consumer goods is increasing rapidly and its range is constantly expanding.

It is important to stress that the entire increase in industrial output is ensured in the rayon through raising labor productivity. The proportion of output of the top category of quality in the total volume of certifiable articles is 38 percent. This indicator is higher than the average for the city.

All this attests that the rayon pays great attention to the intensification of the economy on the basis of accelerating scientific and technical progress and the all-around saving of all types of resour es.

However multifaceted the tasks facing the Soviet economy they all eventually merge into a single task -- ensuring the improvement of the working people's prosperity and creating the material conditions for the further flowering of their spiritual and cultural life and social activeness. This is the general trend in the party's economic policy whose fruitfulness can also be clearly seen in the example of rayon.

First of all I shall note that large funds have been channeled into the construction of housing and the development of the material and technical base of health care, children's preschool institutions, consumer services, trade and public catering enterprises, and city transport.

Much has been done to provide amenities for the territory and to shape the architectural appearance of the central main roads.

Over these years almost 3,500 families have improved their housing conditions. Requirements for kindergartens have been satisfied almost fully. The number of seats in canteens has increased considerably.

The party and soviet organs -- and this is the correct approach -- pay great attention to the organization and development of enterprises' subsidiary farms.

G.V. Romanov then dwelt on the basic tasks which the Elektrosila collective has to resolve.

The Elektrosila electrical machine building association is one of Leningrad's leading enterprises. With every passing year the collective is building up the production of the output which is very important for the country's national economy. Since the beginning of the current 5-year plan alone over 70 generators have been created here for thermal and hydraulic power stations and thousands of large electrical machines have been produced, including unique propulsion motors delivered for the Rossiya nuclear-powered ship.

The successful solution of these and many other tasks is largely promoted by the line consistently steered by the Leningrad party organization toward the further concentration and specialization of production and its union with science.

The formation of associations -- and Elektrosila is a worthy example -- has ensured to a decisive degree the elaboration and manufacture of new articles with good technical and economic indicators while considerably expediting the entire "research-production" cycle.

We all rejoice in the Leningraders' successes. Each of them includes the labor, knowledge, energy, and experience of thousands and thousands of working people.

At the same time in speaking of the mostly positive results of work since the congress we should stress that everything necessary has not yet been done or is being done on all sectors for the more effective utilization of the production, scientific, and technical potential accumulated; the resolute elimination of shortcomings and omissions; and the strengthening of organization, discipline, and the cadres' responsibility for assigned work.

Precise instructions on this score are contained in the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee November (1982) plenum and the speech delivered at it by Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

It was from the positions of these demands that the state of affairs was examined at the Leningrad Party Obkom plenum. The general conclusion comes down to one thing: We have the opportunity to work better, more productively, and more efficiently.

What are we talking of here, comrades? Obviously we should begin with the main thing: with the way we fulfill the plans, in other words, with planning discipline.

It is an open secret that we have collectives -- in industry, agriculture, construction, transport and the services sphere -- which fail to cope with the plan targets. Sometimes poor-quality output is produced. Frequently contract commitments are not met. In one instance this is the result of shortcomings in planning and organizing production and labor, in another of the unskilled use of equipment and earmarked resources, in yet another the lack of proper responsibility and exactingness for the end results.

At the same time there is one -- what I would call overall -- reason for the disruptions: insufficiently persistent work on the acceleration of scientific and technical progress and the introduction of its achievements into production.

In your association too there are still omissions in these matters. Plan target amendments are allowed. Contract commitments are now always fulfilled.

The problem of raising labor productivity, as is well known, is resolved primarily on the basis of plan-governed work on the comprehensive mechanization and automation of production processes. But today this is no longer enough.

Leningrad industry is now elaborating a comprehensive program for technical progress through the year 2000. It invisages lofty targets in creating new equipment for various sectors of the national economy, and outlines broader scales for the retooling of enterprises and consequently more rapid labor productivity growth rates.

Many Leningrad enterprises and organizations have already embarked on the extensive introduction of automated production facilities and robot technology [robototekhnologicheskiye] complexes controlled by computers. I should like to see your collective in their ranks too.

We should be concerned primarily to ensure that the existing system of awarding bonuses to engineering workers is made directly dependent on the effectiveness of retooling and production mechanization and automation measures, the actual reduction of the number of workplaces, and the improvement of the standard of the use of capacities.

The press recently published the USSR Council of Ministers decision to conduct an experiment to improve the remuneration of the work of designers and technologists in five Leningrad associations.

What -- briefly -- is the gist of this experiment?

First, all design and manufacturing subdivisions, through the end of the experiment, are set a permanent wages fund which can be changed only in accordance with a change in the volume of their own work.

Second, the leaders of these subdivisions for liaison with public organizations are given the right to set (within the framework of the allocated wages fund) bonuses for the wages of designers and technologists taking into account the contribution of each to the creation of new, highly effective equipment and technology, the reduction of the time taken to develop and introduce projects, and the improvement of the technical standard and quality of the output produced.

The main aim of the experiment is to enhance the prestige of skilled engineers, to step up the interest of engineering and technical workers in achieving good end results and in releasing numbers of workers of this category, and to enhance the responsibility of cadres for the acceleration of the tempo of scientific and technical progress.

The association's planning and economic services in conjunction with other subdivisions have embarked in earnest on the preparation of provisions, instructions, and labor-intensiveness norms for design and technological operations, and on the assessment of the cadres' qualifications.

It is planned to begin the experiment this June.

The association party committee and the public organizations are required to effect precise coordination of actions between all services; and to establish strict control from the outset over the implementation of organizational and technical measures aimed at improving the structure of the management of the design and technological sections and laboratories, and increasing the engineering and technical workers' labor productivity.

The transition to new work conditions is dictated by present-day requirements linked with the further intensification of social production, the raising of the creative activeness of every worker in the implementation of the 5-year plan targets, and the solution of the tasks set by the 26th party congress.

In speaking of these problems we should note in particular the importance of constantly improving production management. Yet the association's production structure is a long way from meeting present requirements. Many subdivisions continue to duplicate each other's work. Each plant and institute retains its own planning, supply, accounting, and other technical services in which hundreds of people are employed.

A progressive form of management like the association makes it possible to engage more purposefully in questions of production concentration and specialization. And that is one of the main reserves for enhancing the economy's efficiency.

Comrades, we must introduce more actively progressive forms of organizing labor like group technology, the automation and mechanization of production processes on the basis of the use of machine tools with numerical program control and robot-manipulators, and in the long term shift to the creation of flexible automated production facilities.

The report highlighted in particular the task of the steady buildup of the production of consumer goods, the improvement of their quality, and the expansion of their range. Big reserves here also exist in the Elektrosila association.

All avenues of the Leningrad party organization's work are closely linked with the plan for the comprehensive economic and social development of the city and oblast for the 11th 5-Year Plan.

On the basis of the demands of the CPSU Central Committee November (1982) plenum amendments are now being made to the comprehensive plan concerning essentially all its sections. Special attention here is being paid to the more painstaking drafting of targeted scientific and technical programs, the involvement of additional reserves for the growth of production volumes and labor productivity, and the saving of all types of resources.

It is important rapidly to perform similar work on the scale of each administration region and each labor collective.

The necessary steps must also be carried out at the Elektrosila. In this connection I should like to draw your attention to the following.

This year the association has for the first time to produce four turbogenerators with a capacity of 1 million kilowatts for nuclear power stations. The production of these machines has been included in the Leningraders' socialist pledges. In addition, as of 1986, the production of powerful turbogenerators will increase sharply. Of course, we must prepare in earnest for this.

One more issue is more vigorous work on the transition to the production of highly economical types of electrical machinery for industry. Life itself is forcing us to be bolder in renouncing conventional but obsolete designs.

In speaking of priority matters, we must highlight specially the problem of improving output quality. Party demands on this score are well known: Everything we do and produce must be done and produced with the least possible expenditure, to a high standard, rapidly, and well.

The Elektrosila workers once put forward the watchword: "The State Seal of Quality for Every New Article." This initiative was widely taken up at other enterprises. Much has also been done for the organizational and technical backup for this movement at your association. However, this important matter has not been carried through to the end.

The collective is faced with crucial tasks. Resolving them successfully means confidently advancing the cause of technical progress in a very important sector like energy, electrical equipment, and shipbuilding.

An important component of the Leningrad Party organizations' activity in the period since the 26th CPSU Congress, G.V. Romanov continued, is the all-round improvement of ideological work.

In accordance with the well-known CPSU Central Committee resolution, work has been continued on restructuring the system of political and economic education and the provision of information for the working people. The experience of leading workers and production innovators and useful undertakings is being studied more thoroughly.

"Open letter days" have firmly entered the labor collectives' lives. Integrated political days, in holding which a wide range of party, soviet, and economic leaders take part, have given a good account of themselves.

The further improvement of forms and methods of socialist competition and the raising of its effectiveness are a powerful educational factor.

The initiatives of the Leningrad V.I. Lenin optical instruments, Svetlana, and Pozitron associations in improving technical standard and quality, reducing deadlines for the creation and assimilation of new equipment, and the experience of enterprises and organizations taking part in the installation of the Sayano-Shushesnkaya GES are being actively disseminated at the city and oblast enterprises.

These initiatives have recently been enriched by the initiative of the collective of the A.A. Zhadanov shipbuilding plant and the Tskti I.I. Polzunova Science and Production Association which have acted as the pioneers of the movement under the slogan: "The Entire Increase in Production Volume With Fewer Workers."

Your collective's initiative, approved by the CPSU Obkom Bureau, to ensure production output volumes in the current 5-year plan without an increase in the expenditure of rolled metal has met with widespread support.

While assessing positively the work which the party organization is performing on the rational use of raw and semifinished materials, we must also note that you still have many unused opportunities.

This applies primarily to the questions of norm setting, stocktaking and storing material values, persistently introducing new methods for shaping [formoobrazovaniye] and cutting materials, reducing and making fuller use of production waste, and disseminating personal thrift accounts at each work place.

Leading experience is our wealth. And it must be disseminated more persistently and incisively.

A task of paramount importance is the consolidation of labor and production discipline. In every collective every condition should be created for highly productive labor and each person's unconditional fulfillment of the duties assigned him must be assured. At the same time it is essential to wage a most resolute struggle against losses of work time, drunkenness, including at production, and other violations.

The introduction of order does not require any additional capital investments but it produces an enormous saving. But this saving has an effect only on condition that the struggle for discipline is filled with a large amount of content, and is directly linked with the fulfillment of production targets. Then, as Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov figuratively put it, there will be no "vacuous hot air."

Together with the whole country the Leningraders have successfully begun the third year of the 11th 5-Year Plan. As calculations show, industry will fulfill ahead of schedule the first quarter's plan for the most important technical and economic indicators. The construction and transport organizations and other municipal economy spheres are working better.

However, there are many concerns ahead. Informing the primary party organizations of its activity in fulfilling the decisions of the 26th congress and subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums and the resolution of the 25th oblast report and election party conference, the CPSU Obkom sets the aim of further improving the style of party leadership and improving the standard of work of the CPSU gorkoms and raykoms and primary party organizations.

This can and must be achieved through the growth of the communists' activeness, the intensification of their responsibility for implementing the set tasks, and through the development of efficiency, organization, and the consolidation of discipline in the spirit of the demands of the party's Central Committee and the tasks stemming from the speeches delivered by Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

Comrades, allow me to express the confidence that the Elektrosila association Communists and working people will do everything necessary for the successful fulfillment of the tasks and socialist pledges for 1983 and the 5-year plan as a whole, and for the successful implementation of the decisions of our Leninist Party's 26th congress.

RASHIDOV PRAISES TASHKENT, IVANOVO OBKOMS' WORK

PM071511 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Mar 83 First Edition p 2

[Article by SH. Rashidov, first secretary of the Uzbek CP Central Committee under the rubric "PRAVDA Spoke Out, What Was Done?": "Enriched by Experience"?]

[Text A discussion entitled "Efforts and Results," published in PRAVDA (27 February) gave an account of the work of the Ivanovo and Tashkent Oblast Party organizations which are competing to fulfill the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the party Central Committee May and November (1982) plenums. Communists have accumulated much experience of organizational and political work among the masses. They are constantly testing in practice new forms and methods of work, and replenishing their arsenal with those which ensure the efficient solution of the set tasks.

Ivanovo Oblast's experience of the modernization and retooling of light industry enterprises, improving people's working and everyday living conditions, and the accelerated construction of livestock premises from light-weight structures merits attention. Tashkent Oblast's (Khashar) method [PRAVDA 27 February article reveals this as Uzbek translation of "people's construction project" (narodnaya stroyka) apparently achieving rapid completion of construction project by means of the extensive use of available local labor] in the construction of agroindustrial complex projects is widespread in the republic. Party organizations' organizational and educational work in the intensification of stockraising has enabled Tashkent Oblast to almost double milk production, to increase meat production by 80 percent, and egg production by 90 percent in the past 6 years. The Uzbek CP Obkom continually introduces progressive mechanized techniques for cotton cultivation ensuring a large early crop.

As could be seen from the discussion the Ivanovo and Tashkent Obkoms are constantly improving their work style and methods, skillfully combining mass political work with the resolution of economic tasks, and seeking out and finding new ways of accelerating progress. Their attention is centered on people, their needs and conditions of work and everyday life. Party committees are shifting the center of gravity of their work to primary party organizations and labor collectives, improving the selection and placement of cadres, and efficiently organizing the execution of decisions and communists' criticisms and proposals. Stress is being placed on purposefulness, competence, initiative, and socialist enterprise in work.

By their own distinctive methods, party committees exert influence on those ministries and departments which tolerate errors in the leadership of subordinate enterprises.

They creatively develop socialist competition, ensure its efficacy, and eradicate formalism.

In view of the importance and topicality of the questions raised, the article "Efforts and Results" was discussed by the Uzbek CP Central Committee Bureau. It was proposed that party obkoms, gorkoms, and raykoms study it and make broad use of it in everyday organizational and educational work. The Uzbek CP Central Committee Bureau recommended that party committees should persistently remove bureaucracy, verbosity, and excessive paper work from their practical work, make wider use of the Ivanovo and Tashkent Party Obkoms' original and creative style; and resolutely rid themselves of idle leaders who do not ensure plan fulfillment.

Party obkom, gorkom, and raykom secretaries and workers of their apparatuses and primary party organization secretaries should, it is recommended make a thorough analysis of their work results and the means and methods by which they are achieved, and set themselves specific targets in increasing party organizations' militancy and communists' activeness. The republic's Communist Party Central Committee demanded that unwarranted replacements and petty tutelage by economic leaders be eliminated from the practice of party work, that efforts be channeled into the establishment of an atmosphere of creativity and exactingness within labor collectives, and that initiative and enterprise be encouraged.

Other measures were outlined for improving the style and methods of party work.

SHEVARDNADZE, KAPITANOV TBILISI CONFERENCE TALKS

LD071802 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1300 GMT 7 Apr 83

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] An all-union scientific-practical conference on enhancing the role of primary party organizations in developing the social and industrial activity of working people, strengthening discipline and improving the style of work opened in Tbilisi today.

Present in the hall were secretaries of primary party organizations, workers of the CPSU Central Committee and of the central committees of the communist parties of the union republics; of the party kraykoms, obkoms, gorkoms, and raykoms; and of the mass media, social scientists, and political workers of the Soviet Army.

[Distant shots of presidium, cutting to shots of audience, Shevardnadze opening to conference and Kapitanov sitting on Shevarnadze's left] The conference was opened by Comrade Shevardnadze, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee.

[Begin Shevardnadze recording] The conference is only just beginning its work, but we can already say that there are grounds to say that it has (?all-party) significance. Its all-party nature is determined [word indistinct] that it will examine, from the point of view of theory and practice, problems that are topical for the whole party, connected with raising the role of primary party organizations in developing the social and industrial activity of working people, strengthening discipline and improving the style of work.

It is significant that the first all-union conference after the November CPSU Central Committee plenum is to discuss precisely these aspects of the work of party's local sections. [end recording]

A report entitled: "Developing the Activeness of Working People, Strengthening Discipline and Improving the Style of Work -- A Current Task for Primary Party Organizations," was delivered by Comrade Kapitonov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. He said in particular:

[Begin recording] The need to raise the role of primary party organizations has been brought about first and foremost by present-day trends in our economic development, by the pressing need for an intensification of the economy, for acceleration of the rate of scientific-technological progress, for a more rational use of material and labor resources, and by the bringing of qualitative labor indices to the forefront.

The local organizations have the responsibility for the party's directives on the most important issues of development of our society to be specifically embodied in the day-to-day practice of labor collektivs. The primary party organization, as the political nucleus of the labor collektiv, must actively promote the implementation of its broad constitutional rights. It has responsibility to the party for all aspects of the activity and development of the labor collektiv, for the creation within it of a healthy moral-political climate and for its contribution to the common cause.

The CPSU Central Committee attaches great importance to the assertion of the Leninist style of work in all sectors. Concerning the primary party organizations, this means: Firstly, to ensure the unity in practice of organizational and ideological-education work, and a consistently political approach to the resolution of economic and social questions. Secondly, it means a decisive turn toward strict fulfillment of adopted decisions, the stepping up of checking, and increasing exactingness from cadres for the job entrusted to them. Thirdly, it means the concentration of forces and the attention of primary, workshop party organizations and party groups on lively work with people, and on the further strengthening of ties between the party and the masses. [applause] [end recording]

The speeches reflected the varied practical experience that has been accumulated in the country's primary party organizations following the 26th CPSU Congress and subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums. The conference is continuing its work.

GAPUROV ADDRESS AT 11TH TURKMEN CP PLENUM

GF041500 Ashkhabad TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA in Russian 19 Mar 83 pp 1, 2

[Text of speech delivered by M.G. Gapurov, first secretary of the Turkmen Communist Party Central Committee, at the 11th plenum of the Turkmen Communist Party Central Committee held on 18 March]

[Text] The Communists and all the workers of Turkmenistan with great aspirations for and maximum pride in our homeland -- the Union of the Soviet Socialist Republics -- have apprehended the report of Y.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, at the ceremonial meeting held in December 1982. This teoretically deduced and politically valuable document is of great significance to Communist construct construction and is considered to be a program of activity for the party organizations.

The Soviet people with selfless labor are verifying the historical decisions of the 26th party congress and the decisions of the November 1982 CPSU Central Committee plenum. With every new day the rhythmical work during the third year of the 11th 5-Year Plan the cordial year -- becomes more intense. As a result of that the Leninist peace-loving domestic policy of our party and government is implemented. The peace-loving course of our country has been bolstered by the report of Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov on the occasion of the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR and in other speeches.

As proof to the whole world of its endeavor to relax international tension, the USSR unilaterally proposed a number of great peaceful initiatives, one of which is considered to be the commitment not to be the first in using nuclear weapons. Another great step forward in the interest of peace and international security is considered to be the new peaceful proposal made in Prague in January this year during the meeting of the Political and Consultant Committee of the members of the Warsaw Pact, which called for the conclusion of an agreement on nonuse of military force and maintenance of peaceful relations between the Warsaw Pact states and NATO.

Regrettably, these peaceful initiatives have not so far received a positive response from the United States and NATO, which are striving in every possible way to pervert the constructive peaceful proposals of the USSR and other socialist countries. For this reason, on basis of the critical international situation, the CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet Government are making the necessary assessment and are taking all measures for further mobilizing the peace-loving forces in the struggle for a persistent peace and will indefatigably further consolidate the economic and defense might of our socialist homeland.

The report of Comrade Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, at the November 1982 CPSU Central Committee plunum notes: "By putting the question in such a manner the party is following the perspicacious Leninist instructions that we have to dedicate principally our economic policy to the world revolutionary process."

The workers of our republic as well as all the Soviet peoples wholeheartedly have supported the decisions of the November 1982 CPSU Central Committee plenum. The inviolable unity of the Communist Party and Soviet peoples has become an apparent new force. Developing an indivisible national economic complex in the country, the economy of Soviet Turkmenistan experienced appreciable success during the previous 2 years of the 5-year plan period.

Within 2 years after the 26th CPSU Congress the republic's basic production funds increased by 13.5 percent, the volume of the national income reached 3.2 billion rubles, which is 104.7 percent in comparison with that of 1981. The industrial production increased by 3.7 percent. Over 135 million rubles worth of industrial products were produced ahead of the scheduled 2-year plan. The gas and energy production sectors were developed rapidly. The tasks during the 2 years of the 5-year plan for the production of cement, cotton fibers, silk, the products of clothing industry, flour, mixed feed, and other kinds of industrial products were overfulfilled. The volume of exploiting the capital investments has increased. The republic, in general, has successfully fulfilled the task for the further development and increasing of fine-fiber cotton production which reached 315,000 tons in 1982.

The plans for processing all kinds of livestock products are being steadily fulfilled. According to the available data the average annual volume of the overall agricultural production increased by 8 percent during the 2 years against a schedule of 6 percent and totalled 1,333 billion rubles. The capacity of freight transportation has increased. The means of communications have been further developed. A great social program has been fulfilled. The social consumption funds for this period increased by 5.5 percent and the real incomes by 2.5 percent.

The achieved successes were made possible thanks to the great paternal assistance and daily care of our Communist Party and its Leninist Central Committee for the further development of the Soviet Turkmenistan; and are a result of the wise Leninist national policy, the fraternal disinterested assistance of all our country's peoples and the selfless labor of the republic's workers, kolkhozes, the labor intelligentsia and all toilers. The leading role in the practical work for the social and economic development of the labor collectives pertains to the party organizations. The success in work depends on their activity, offensiveness, competence, and purposeful work.

The Central Committee, obkoms, gorkoms, and raykoms of the Turkmenistan Communist Party did much in the political and organizational strengthening of the primary party organizations. The primary party organization of the Mary hydroelectric powerplant imeni 50th anniversary of the USSR, for example is working purposefully.

It managed to augment the labor activity of workers and experts. The Communists are practically implementing their leading role and are participating in expanding production capabilities, in strengthening production discipline, and in developing technical work. All this enabled the collective of the hydroelectric power plant to fulfill the 2-year tasks of the 5-year plan period with all possible technical and economic criteria.

And another example, in the activity of the party organization of the Chardzhou knitted-goods factory -- whose secretary is Comrade A.F. Makushin -- for the mobilization of the collective for further increasing the effectiveness and quality of work, great attention is being dedicated to the study, generalization, and spreading of the valuable initiatives and progressive experience and to the implementation of socialist emulation for increased variety and improvement in the quality of popular goods. All this helped the collective to increase during the last 2 years production volume by 17 percent and labor productivity by approximately 14 percent. The factory fulfilled its pledges for the delivery of goods to the trading network and its produced items find good use among the population. On the eve of the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR, the Chardzhou knitted-goods factory was awarded the Order of the Red Banner of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers, the USSR Trade Unions Council, and the USSR Komsomol Central Committee.

The activity of the party committee of Sotcializm Kolkhoz in Ashkhabad Rayon is an example of the skillful mobilization of Communists for the solution of the most important production questions. Five years ago when the collective was charged with the tasks of increasing the production of grapes, the communists of the kolkhoz were once again the first among grape production brigades. Grapes were planted on 1,000 hectares of land. The party committee and the board more than anything else made efforts to create good working and living conditions for the grape growers. A kolkhoz settlement, a field camp, and school were constructed and a children's dispensary is being constructed.

The work of the primary party organizations of the Cheleken factory for industrial coal, whose secretary is Comrade F.I. Ivanov; the Ka'akhkin cotton cleaning factory, whose secretary is Comrade A.E. Gaman; the Kolkhoz Imeni Khalturyana in Chardzhou Rayon, whose secretary is Comrade N. Nurmamedov; the Kommunizm Kolkhoz in Takhtinsk Rayon, whose secretary is Comrade A. Yagshemedov; the Ashkhabad clothes factory Imeni 60th anniversary of the USSR, whose secretary is Comrade V.I. Sheglova; and of many others is very interesting and instructive.

However, regrettably not all the party organizations are working in accordance with today's demands, first of all in the work of the party organizations in guiding the economy. As a result of that, many enterprises and individual sectors are working below their capabilities. For example, we could not achieve the required improvement of work in oil extraction and oil refining industry during the past years. The party organizations of the Turkmen oil production union, whose secretary is Comrade Y. Bayramov and the Lenin oil production union, whose secretary is Comrade M. Tagangldiyev could not manage to mobilize the Communists of the collective to put into action the available reserves in the major sections, namely in the capital and underground repair of slits.

However, the Nebitdagneft [name as published] has an experience of a well-thought-out and purposeful approach to the solution of these questions. Here, the party organization has been strengthened with the experience of experts and Communist cadres who are skilled in workshop repairs. This has allowed the collective which is working in similar conditions to produce over 60,000 tons of oil ahead of the scheduled plan in 1982. However, no party committee or union leadership has made use of this experience and has offered the necessary assistance for correcting this situation.

The task facing the republic now is not only to stabilize oil extraction, but also to maintain and increase its production. The fulfillment of this task is only possible through a radical change in the work of the party, soviet, and economic organs of Krasnovodsh Oblast, which is the major oil region in the republic and through mobilization of the forces of the labor collectives to put into practice all reserves and capabilities. The Krasnovodsk Obkom, its gorkom and the party committee and administration of the oil refining industry have to do much work to reconstruct and strengthen the factory. For the first time in many years the collective of the factory made good gains during the past months. In 2 months it produced 1,000 rubles worth of products ahead of the scheduled plan. It is necessary to strengthen this success.

As was already noted, the gas industry is developing successfully, but even in this progressive sector there are still unsolved questions. A specific negative tendency was noticed in the last period. The question, first of all is that the acceleration of gas extraction has not yet reached the necessary rate which permits the sector to work steadily for many years. The construction of houses, social and cultural projects, roads, electrical networks, and substaions has been slowed sharply. The required measures for reducing the loss of gas extraction in the operating [word indistinct] are being improved.

The party committees, the primary party organization, and all those who are engaged in the development of the republic's gas industry are required to do what is necessary so that the questions of developing the large fuel and energy complex in the eastern part of the republic are comprehensively solved.

The production of mineral fertilizers is still lagging behind. The Chardzhou chemical factory has not produced more than 60,000 tons for 2 years. In this field there are still many organizational and technical troubles, violation of technological discipline, and malfunctioning of equipment. In addition to that it is worth noting that during the past months the situation of work was to some extent stabilized and the plans were fulfilled. The obkom, gorkom, and the factory's party organization are required to maintain and augment these first positive results.

In his speech at the November 1982 CPSU Central Committee plenum, Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, set the tasks of mobilizing all our resources and capabilities in order to satisfy all the needs of the Soviet peoples from food products and industrial goods. The results of the previous 2 years show that much was done.

The production of consumer items in the republic increased during this period by approximately 8 percent and 43 million rubles worth of consumer goods were produced ahead of the scheduled plan. The quality mark was awarded to 258 kinds of goods. The Ministry of Light Industry is carrying out a big program for the construction and reconstruction of new operating enterprises. A cotton-spinning factory in (Neftezavodsk), hosiery factory in (Nebit-Dage), and carpet-making combine in (Bezmeini) are being constructed. Reconstruction and technical reform are in progress in the Ashkhabad cotton industry combine Imeni F.E. Dzherjinskiy, it is planned to construct a linen clothes factory in [word indistinct].

In addition to this, there are still considerable shortcomings in the work for developing the production of consumer goods. The capabilities of the silk enterprises of the Light Industry Ministry operated at only 80 percent in 1982. The plans for the production of the cultural, food, and economic products were fulfilled during the last 2 years at 80 percent. Regrettably, despite the measures taken, the quality of many industrial and food products is still low, especially the quality of shoes, silk items, haberdashery, meat, dairy products, bread, and a number of other economic goods. Had the party organizations and Communists in each enterprise, in workshops, and in the brigades waged a decisive struggle against bad work, accurately supervised work, strengthened the educational work, promoted responsibility, and more principally struggled in honor of the factory's brand, and in honor of the working collective, we would have achieved great success in this important field.

The CPSU Central Committee demands wide response to work for the production of consumer goods by the various enterprises, including the heavy industry. Regrettably, their contribution so far to this important government work is still very little and is only a little more than 5 percent of the overall volume of production.

The Turkmenistan Communist Party Central Committee and the republic's Council of Ministers reviewed and gave instructions to the ministries, departments, and enterprises to produce additional consumer goods totaling 20.5 million rubles. The party's obkoms, raykoms, the party organizations, and the soviet, trade unions, Komsomol, and economic organs are required to do what is necessary so that the specified tasks are fulfilled and overfulfilled.

Further, M.G. Gapurov dwelt on the priority tasks facing the agricultural workers. Time dictates the necessity of further implementing the styles and methods of the party leadership in the farms and augmenting its competence and efficiency.

Now, the party rayon committees have shown great ability to maintain the required political leadership in the agroindustrial complex and to improve the work with people. The distinguished conditions, in which the party organizations will be working beginning this year provide a sharp promotion of the significance of the economic methods of leadership in the farm.

Two and a half years have passed since the organization in accordance with the decisions of May 1982 CPSU Central Committee plenum of the rayon and oblast agroindustrial unions. However, according to inspections, many rayons have made only little changes. It is very important that they quickly take the responsibility and concentrate the attention on those questions, on the solution of which for first of all rely the success in fulfilling the Food Program.

And here, first of all it is necessary to determine the work with the land and with the labor and material resources, to determine the tasks for achieving an adequate harvest of cotton and other agricultural crops, and it is necessary to develop livestock production quickly. The care for the creation of better production and social conditions, and the stimulation of the forms and of the moral and material interests, for the experience and for the preparation of cadres should be the center of our attention.

The scientific research institutes of the Agriculture Ministry, and the republic's Academy of Sciences and State Planning Committee should be more effectively engaged with the economic problems.

It is necessary to make more effective use of the capabilities of the recently created departments in the agricultural sections of the party raykoms, and to discern from the party work facts of the substitution of the agricultural organs. It is no secret that some of our party, soviet, trade unions and Komsomol organs, and other workers interfere in the functions of experts and leaders of the economic sectors for no reason.

The successful fulfillment of the planned special and economic tasks facing the republic depends to a large extent on capital construction. There are serious shortcomings connected with the poor organization of labor and the irresponsible connection of a number of leaders to the development of the normal work of the proper base of construction workers. The result of this is the construction workers organizations are not mastering the alloted capital investments and are not constructing the very important projects, and as we know, this results in great losses in the republic's economic and social development in general.

The Turkmenistan Communist Party Central Committee requires the obkoms, gorkoms, raykoms, the party executive committees of the people's deputies councils, and the construction ministries and departments to investigate the housing construction work of each enterprise, city, rayon, and oblast. It is necessary to take decisive measures for the unconditional fulfillment of the 1983 plan and the plans of the coming years of the 5-year plan period.

The questions of improving transportation in these increasingly difficult circumstances, and the scale of the social and economic tasks have acquired a qualitative importance. As noted in the report of Yu.V. Andropov on the 60th anniversary of the USSR, the transport sector now not only helps in fulfilling the economic tasks, creating conditions for maintaining rapid development in each region of the country, and for deepening the republic's economic construction. It also helps in carrying out the social tasks and in the decisive use of labor resources. However, railroad transport in the republic works with much effort and tolerates regular [word indistinct].

The concurrent transport of the important national economic freight, especially the transport of construction materials, is not maintained. There is time wasted in loading and unloading the trains and the leaders of many enterprises and organizations are not giving attention to organizing spur tracks. The party committees are obliged to mobilize the railroad workers, to solve the rising problems more aggressively and decisively, and to take measures for the unflinching fulfillment of the resolutions of the CPSU Central Committee, the Turkmenistan Communist Party Central Committee and the Turkmen SSR Council of Ministers on the question of developing railroad transportation.

The main problem today is the increase of economic effectiveness and the rational use of resources and production capabilities. As noted in connection with the 165th anniversary of the birthday and the 100th anniversary of the death of founder of scientific communism K. Marx, the exceptionally rich contents of the article of Comrade Yu.V. Andropov on "The Teachings of Karl Marx and Some Questions on the Socialist Construction in the USSR;" the question lies in the supervision of the necessary norms of economy which are prescribed in the law of socialist property through an economical relation to the popular property and through an initiative energetic augmentation of the economy.

An example of the positive work for mobilizing the workers for the struggle for economy and thrift is given by the activity of the Lenin Rayon party committee of Ashkhabad city, whose secretary is Comrade V.I. Stragonova. Under the leadership of the party raykom last year measures were taken and implemented for the economic and rational use of material resources and a rayon social review of the effectiveness of the use of raw materials and produced products was organized. These questions were regularly reviewed by the raykom bureau and the meetings of the party bureaus of the primary party organizations. As a result of that, the rayon was able to economize on fuel, electrical power, and other resources last year. In addition, the work of Ashkhabad oil equipment construction factory in this regard was not bad. Here, at the initiative of Communists, an internal factory emulation system was organized for economy and thrift, and factual accounts of economy were kept. The Communists here are leading the work for the technical normalization of the specific expenses of metal in production. At their proposal, a number of progressive construction solutions were introduced. Last year alone, the factory saved 220 tons of metal. Much work in this direction is being done by the Krasnovodsk Tets [name as published], the Bezmensk cement factory, and others.

However, the required change in the use of resources has not yet been achieved in the republic in general. In spite of the fulfillment of the 1982 labor productivity plan, the rate of growth in this field is still lagging behind that of 1981. In construction, the labor productivity plan was not fulfilled. The decrease in the growth of labor productivity is mainly due to the loss of working time.

The primary party organizations are required to wage the most decisive struggle against the loss of working time and failure to report to work; to be pioneers in introducing progressive forms of labor organization, new equipment, and progressive technology; to have a realistic plan of work for strengthening labor discipline; and for maintaining a steady increase in labor productivity.

The republic is charged with an additional plan during this year at the sum of 124 million rubles. The capabilities and reserves for its fulfillment are available in every sector, every enterprise. However, these capabilities and reserves are still being badly used.

First, of all, this is related to the basic production funds and capacities and all kinds of labor and material resources. Take as an example the Chardzhou silk combine. There are capabilities, raw materials, and composite labor resources in the oblast. It is only necessary to organize the dispatch of workers form the nearby villages and settlements to the place of work, and in this way it will be possible to receive over 6-8 million roubles worth of products above the plan every year. However, the initiatives of the oblast's party and soviet organs to put into practice these reserves have not been noted.

The work for the implementation of economic mechanism in the republic is going slowly. In 1982, 80 enterprises worked with the criteria of producing good quality products. These enterprises produced about 14 percent of the products produced in the republic. The CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers, and the republic's Communist Party Central Committee and Government answered on these questions with a number of very important decisions. The task of the party, soviet, trade unions, and Komsomol organization is to fulfill these decisions firmly. It is necessary to spread the experience available in this direction and to unite in the struggle for the use of all the production reserves, for the economic policy, for strengthening the commissions responsible for controlling the activities and administration, and for strengthening the posts and groups of the people's control of the Komsomol [word indistinct]. The resolution of the CPSU Central Committee on the primary party organizations of the production union Dneprshina [name as published] and of the Put K'Kommunizm Kolkhoz should be our guide in putting into action the mobilization of collective workers for the further intensification of production and augmentation of the role of the primary party organizations in solving these questions.

The primary party organizations together with the trade union, Komsomol organizations, and economic leaders are required to do much work in order to boost the influence of socialist emulation and to create in every collective an atmosphere of real labor rivalry. However, there is still much formalism in this important matter. It is necessary to maintain the participation of all the members of the collective in making up and approving socialist pledges and in maintaining constant control over their fulfillment. Here the creative initiative of workers should be well used. At times, initiatives are adopted but they are quickly forgotten. This happened with the initiative of a number of Ashkhabad labor collectives which achieved growth in industrial production basically at the expense of the growth in labor productivity.

The initiatives should receive outstanding and constant party support so that a positive experience can be stimulated, spread, and put into practice.

The mutual exchange of the best experiences in the field of economic and cultural construction with the fraternal union republics has a priceless importance. However, we are not taking advantage of this. We are required to do much effort in learning, borrowing, and in the expanded introduction of the progressive experience of our partners in socialist emulation.

The November 1982 CPSU Central Committee plenum demands the strengthening of discipline in every sector and augmentation of the efficiency and organization of labor. This demand was completely supported by the republic's workers. The initiative of Moscow's progressive collectives to work under the slogan "Honor and Glory in Labor" received wide support in the republic. The task of the primary party organizations is to strengthen this initiative with the corresponding organizational and political work and by creating everywhere an atmosphere of order, organized and relentless struggle against any kind of labor discipline violation, and end to money-grubbing, grabbing and plunder of socialist property.

It is very important that this struggle increases the role of the labor collectives and every trade union and Komsomol organization led by the primary party organizations.

But this is one side of the problem. The indispensable condition for strengthening discipline is the improvement of the work and living conditions of workers, a complex program for the mechanization and automation of various works is being carried out in the republic. The first task of the party organization is considered to be the area of services. The republic's Ministry of Food Services to the population is working below its capacity and has not fulfilled the 2-year plan at the required rate for the realization of the food services to the population. In light of the resolution recently adopted by the USSR Council of Ministers on the organized work policy of the enterprises, organizations, and the institutions engaged with the services to the population and the improvement of the quality of service to the population, the work of the city vehicle transportation, medical institutions, the popular food enterprises, and other services organizations is greatly needed.

The corresponding resolutions adopted by the Turkmen SSR Council of Ministers and the Executive committees of the people's deputies councils on the organized work policy of the enterprises and organization in the field of services and the other adopted measures for stregthening labor discipline have shown positive influence on the cleansing of the moral and physiological climate in the labor collectives and on the reduction of the working time losses. However, this is the begining of the effort which demands and an organized, material and technical maintenance and strengthening of cadres. The primary party organization of the collectives working in the field of services should offer the most active assistance to the economic leaders to implement the specified measures.

The report at the ceremonial meeting marking the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR gave attention to the questions of national policy. Guided by the Leninist national policy, the republic's party organizations are making great efforts in educating the workers in the spirit of loyalty to the international commitment and in the spirit of deep love and gratitude to the great Soviet people and all peoples of the country for their constant assistance and support. A purposeful work is being carried out in the republic for reviving the culture of workers and the new labor and civilian rites, which are international both in spirit and letter and the positive national traditions, customs and rites which are living for centuries as witness of the experience and wisdom of the generations are being well conserved.

Comrade Yu.V. Andropov noted that in addition to this, it is necessary to understand that in the spiritual heritage and traditions of any nation there are good things and also bad and obsolete things. From here, there is another task -- not to conserve what is bad but to liberate everything which has become old and which is against the norms of the Soviet communist, against the socialist morals and against our communist ideology.

The sixth plenum of the Turkmenistan Communist Party Central Committee sharply criticized a number of party committees, primary party organizations and ideological institutions for the serious shortcomings in the international and atheistic education and in the struggle against the past relics. The affairs is taking a bad turn in Nokhur Village of Bakharden Rayon. It was necessary to do much work so that the situation would change for the better.

An analysis of the progress of affairs in the localities indicates that a number of rayons have not verified the work for the fulfillment of the resolutions of the sixth plenum of the Turkmenistan Communist Party Central Committee. History has shown that the economic and cultural progress of all nations is inevitably accompanied by growth in their national consciousness. This is a natural and objective process. The report of Yu.V. Andropov notes that it is important that the natural pride in the achieved successes does not change into national conceit and that the tendency toward isolation and disrespectful relations with the other nations or nationalities do not exist. However, these negative phenomena are still noticed. It is incorrect to explain that these phenomena are relics of the past. They are nourished at times by our own errors in work. This is no small thing. It is important to maintain relation with the language, with the memories of the past and with the interpretation of the historical events, and it is important that we organize the villages and cities to work in the conditions of labor and life of people.

In our country the parents and their children have the right to choose the language they want to learn. Among the equal languages of the USSR, the Russian language is highly acknowledged, as it represents the means of international intercourse. With regard to the new demands in the republic, a number of practical measures for improving the standard of Russian language teaching have been taken. In addition to that, the quality of Russian language knowledge among the students of the schools of Kurovsk, Serakhsk, Gasan-Kuliysk, Kizil-Atrensk and Bakharden Rayons still does not meet the contemporary demands. From here, the party committees, the republic's education ministry and the primary party organizations of the schools are required to take corresponding measures.

In guiding the political, patriotic and international education of workers the party committees and the Turkmenistan Communist Party organizations are doing their best so that love for the land, pride in the successes of the republic organically merge with the success of the other fraternal republics. This can be achieved through the system of the ideological education work. In addition to that, in many party and Komsomol schools and seminar and economic education there is still much formalism, the debates, political information, and lectures are sometimes conducted just routinely and mobilized activity for the fulfillment of the outstanding tasks is not shown. There are considerable similar shortcomings in the activity of the Kazandzhuk, Tedzhen, Kavakhkin, Kalinin, Telma and Serakh Raykoms. It is necessary to improve the ideological work in all directions.

A great role in the formulation of the cultural standard of the republic's workers belongs to the creative unions, cultural and fine arts institutions and their primary party organizations, whose most important task is to improve the standard of the ideological, educational, and organizational work in the creative collective and to create a situation of maximum interest in the most valuable works of art, which develop in the Soviet peoples loyalty to the communist ideology, patriotism and socialist internationalism. Regrettably, out writers, artists, composers, and men of the theater and cinema often smooth over life conflicts, weakly reflect the struggle against the relics of the past, beyond all measures magnify the historical articles and subjects and dedicate little attention to the events of the present.

Two and a half years remain until ceremonies commemorating the 60th anniversary of the Turkmen SSR and the Turkmenistan Communist Party will be held. Our public political life should be maintained through the mobilization of workers for the appropriate response to this great anniversary.

The primary party organizations as was noted at the 26th CPSU Congress have a leading role in fulfilling the great diversified agrarian tasks of communist construction. The carrying out of their activities, the augmentation of their efficiency, and authority are key tasks in the contemporary era of the development of our party.

Because of this, the first plan dedicates care for the new and qualitative replenishment of party ranks. In general, this work will be carried out in accordance with the instructions of the 26th CPSU Congress. Consequently, this system will be implemented to the extent that workers can occupy the top posts in the socialist staff of the Turkmenistan Communist Party. The party ranks will be actively replenished even at the expense of the best kolkhoz farming representatives and intelligentsia. Communists make up 72 percent of those in the sectors of material production.

The changes taking place in the staff of the Turkmenistan Communist Party reflect the policy of socialist internationalism and friendship and fraternity of peoples. Now, there are 77 nationalities making up the staff of the Turkmenistan Communist Party. The percentage of Communists of the Aboriginal nationality has increased. In addition to that, according to the report of Yu.V. Andropov at the 60th anniversary of the USSR, all the nationalities in the republic should be represented in the staff of the party.

The party committees should carefully analyze these tendencies and accept new members into the party on basis of the social and national structure of each region. There are instances of the incorrect approach to the study of work and political and moral qualities specified by the CPSU. It is necessary to further use the method of the CPSU exactly and not to allow violation of the CPSU Charter. Hence, it is required to use all possible means to improve the role of party organizations in educating Communists in the spirit of the demands of the CPSU Charter, to strengthen work of individuals, and to create in every party organization an atmosphere of exactness and adherence to principles.

The party committees are required to concentrate attention on the maintenance of the structures of the party organizations. It is necessary at the same time to create party groups in the brigades, sectors and where they are essential, and to pay further attention to the work of the party groups in the brigades which have acquired a new system of organization and labor stimulation. The success of the party organizations is measured by how they practically maintain the unity of word, work, decision, and execution. It is necessary to make rules as it was noted by the November 1982 CPSU Central Committee plenum so that a new decision can be made on any question and the resulting decision can be implemented when circumstances requiring it occur.

The important and constant task of the party organizations lies in the firm and consistent verification of experienced party policy. Now, 49 percent of the republican party organizations have experts with higher and secondary education. We have many excellent Communist leaders who are honored with authority. But, it is possible to see leaders who still lack the necessary preparedness, who are exhausting their capabilities, who introduce nothing new and who at times allow flagrant violation of the party and state discipline. Every party organization has to strengthen control over the work of the leading cadres and to maintain exactness by further implementing the law of control over the work of administrative organs. It must be a rule that at the appointment of workers, the opinion of the primary party organization should indispensably be taken into consideration. It is specially necessary to mention the promotion of women, whose number in the national economy sector is now 86,000.

It follows to concentrate attention on the trade unions, Komsomol cadres, and other popular organizations and to care for the augmentation of the activity of the Communists who are working in the People's Control Councils and organs.

The party committees and primary party organizations should be the places for preparing cadres of all professions. Attention should be given to the development of qualified worker cadres whose percentage among the population increased in the republic in the past few years. The situation demands that the party, Komsomol organizations together with the organs of popular education and the State Committee for Professional and Technical Education should do this work more energetically and improve the professional orientation of youths. The activity and efficiency of the primary party organizations and their skill in fulfilling the outstanding tasks successfully depends on the leadership of the party obkoms, gorkoms, and raykoms.

Some of our party committees barely know the situation in the primary party organizations and offer only little practical assistance, especially to the weak party organizations, and poorly generalize and spread the experience of the best organizations. Special attention should be given to the selection and education of the secretaries of the primary party organizations. As political organizers of the labor collectives, they have a clear-cut role in implementing party policy.

The first quarter of 1983 is nearing an end. The results of this important year of the 5-year plan period to a certain extent determines the results of the 11th 5-Year Plan. The beginning of the year was good. The industrial sector fulfilled the January and February plans and over 26 million rubles worth of industrial products were produced ahead of the scheduled plan. The plan for the realization of products was fulfilled by all oblasts, Ashkhabad city and the majority of ministries, departments, and enterprises.

However, there were also specific negative phenomena. For 3 months the number of late enterprises increased and reached 35. The situation in repbulic's most important construction sectors is worrying and many of the construction plans have not been fulfilled. It is necessary to strive to fulfill the plans of the first quarter of the year with all criteria and in all sectors. The most important and decisive time is now facing the republic's agriculture. The sowing of vegetables, alfalfa, and corn is in progress and fields are being prepared for the sowing of cotton and other agricultural crops. The republic's livestock breeders are about to finish the hibernation process and the expanded lambing campaign has started. The machine operators are making repairs and preparing technology and equipment for spring fieldwork. Mechanization cadres have done necessary preparations.

At the same time there are serious shortcomings in a number of oblasts, rayons, kolkhozes, and sovkhozes in carrying out agricultural work, which should be eliminated without delay. The sowing of cotton and other agricultural crops should be carried out in as little time as possible. Therefore, it is now already necessary to formulate concrete work plans.

There are very big tasks before us. The fulfillment of these tasks demands efficient and energetic work from all the party elements. If every party organization uses all its available reserves and abides by discipline and order, things will move forward. The aim of the 26th CPSU Congress should be the basis of all activities of the republic's party organizations.

Allow me to assure the Leninist Central Committee, its Politbureau headed by Comrade Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, that for the verification of the historical decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress, the May and November 1982 CPSU Central Committee plenums and the advice and instruction of Y.V. Andropov at the 60th anniversary of the USSR, the party committees of the Turkmenistan Communist Party will raise to a much higher level the organizational and political activity of the party, soviet, trade unions, and Komsomol organizations and the leaders of the economic organizations and, on this basis, will successfully verify the historical plans of our mother Leninist Communist Party.

RECENT LEADER APPEARANCES, ACTIVITIES REPORTED

Arkhipov, Baybakov Attend Meeting

PM071409 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Apr 83 First Edition p 2

[TASS report: "In Honor of Geologists' Day]

[Text] A ceremonial meeting devoted to Geologists' Day was held in Moscow 1 April.

Taking part in the meeting were I.V. Arkhipov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; N.K. Baybakov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; S.A. Vaskakov, deputy chief of a CPSU Central Committee section; leaders of a number of ministries and departments; scientists and winners in socialist competition.

A report was delivered by Ye.A. Kozlovskiy, USSR minister of geology.

The participants in the meeting gave assurances that workers in the sector will devote all their efforts, knowledge and experience to further improving their work and successfully fulfilling targets for the year and for the 5-year plan as a whole.

Demichev Attends Moscow Soiree

LD132247 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1730 GMT 13 Apr 83

[Excerpt] A festive soiree was held today in the Moscow conservatoire devoted to the 100th birth anniversary of the outstanding Soviet composer and conductor, Aleksandr Vasilyevich Aleksandrov. Present at the soiree were Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of culture; Shauro, head of the CPSU Central Committee department of culture; representatives of party, soviet, and public organizations; and servicemen of the Soviet Army.

Grishin Addresses Workers' Conference

LD131926 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 13 Apr 83

[Text] Every fourth worker in Moscow is a graduate of the vocational technical education system. Over 60,000 graduates from vocational technical schools pour into the town's labor collectives each year. These facts were quoted at a conference of workers of vocational technical education and base enterprises held today at the Moscow Gorkom with representatives of party, soviet, Komsomol organizations of Moscow.

The need to improve work on vocational guidance among schoolchildren, introducing new forms of linking education with productive labor, and raising the prestige of these educational establishments were emphasized. A complex of measures was decided on to further improve the vocational technical education system as a school of labor mastery of communist upbringing.

Comrade Grishin, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Moscow Gorkom, made a speech at the conference.

## Grishin Addresses May Day Meeting

PM140926 Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 5 Apr 83 p 2

[Unattributed report: "Conference at Moscow CPSU Gorkom"]

[Excerpt] A conference of CPSU raykom first secretaries was held yesterday at Moscow CPSU Gorkom. Members and candidate members of Moscow CPSU Gorkom Bureau and chiefs of Moscow CPSU Gorkom sections took part in the conference's work.

I.B. Bugayev, chief of Moscow CPSU Gorkom Organizational Work Department and T.P. Arkhipov, chief of Moscow CPSU Gorkom Propaganda and Agitation Department, delivered reports at the meeting on preparations for the 1 May 1983 Red Square demonstration of Moscow City working people's representatives. A.M. Roganov, Moscow CPSU gorkom secretary, gave a report on preparations for celebrating the 113th anniversary of V.I. Lenin's birth.

V.V. Grishin, first secretary of Moscow CPSU Gorkom, addressed the conference.

## Marchuk Unveils Keldysh Bust

LD112144 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 11 Apr 83

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Excerpts] A bust of Academician Mstislav Vsevolodovich Keldysh was unveiled today at the Institute of Applied Mathematics in Moscow. Those who spoke at the meeting -- Academician Marchuk, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and other scientists -- spoke of the outstanding contribution of Academician Keldysh to the development of mathematics, mechanics, nuclear power, and space research.

## Marchuk, Smirnov Attend Space Day

LD122121 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 12 Apr 83

[Excerpt] A solemn meeting devoted to Space Flight Day was held today in the central theater of the Soviet Army. Here were gathered scientists, designers, cosmonauts, and representatives of the Moscow public. In the presidium were Deputy Chairmen of the USSR Council of Ministers Marchuk and Smirnov, responsible officials of the CPSU Central Committee, distinguished Soviet scientists, and pilot-cosmonauts of the USSR. The meeting was addressed by Secretary of the Moscow Gorkom Comrade Borisov.

## Rashidov Views Cotton-Growing Machinery

PM140916 [Editorial Report] Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian on 24 March front-pages a 300-word UZTAG report entitled "Familiarization With New Equipment and Progressive Experience." The report states that on 23 March Sh.R. Rashidov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Uzbek CP Central Committee, "viewed examples of new cotton-growing equipment whose production is being started up in Uzbek agricultural machine-building enterprises." On the same day he reportedly familiarized himself with "the work of the republic's pedigree breeding center."

## Rashidov Attends Marx Commemoration

GF100432 Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 1 Apr 83

[Excerpts] A meeting of the Uabek SSR Academy of Sciences was held in Tashkent on 31 March. Scientific representatives of the party and soviet organizations and leaders of the ministries and departments took part in the meeting. K.I. Lapkin, vice president of the Uzbek SSR Academy of Sciences and academician of the republic's academy of sciences, presented a report to the participants of the meeting on Karl Marx and problems of socialist construction.

A.S. Sadikov, president of the Uzbek SSR Academy of Sciences, reported to the meeting on the results of the scientific research work last year and the tasks for further developing and increasing the effectiveness and quality of scientific research in light of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress, the demands placed on the scientists by the May and November 1982 CPSU Central Committee plenums, and the seventh plenum of the Uzbekistan Communist Party Central Committee.

Sh.R. Rashidov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first of secretary of the Uzbekistan Communist Party Central Committee; A.U. Salimov, secretary of the Uzbekistan Communist Party Central Committee; U.U. Umarov, first secretary of the Tashkent city party committee; and M.T. Tursanov, deputy chairman of the Uzbek SSR Council of Ministers, participated in the work of the meeting.

## Rashidov Chairs Council Meeting

GF101450 Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 26 Mar 83 p 1

[Excerpts] Sh.R. Rashidov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Uzbekistan Communist Party Central Committee, yesterday chaired a meeting of the republic's council for the promotion of the living conditions of the population. Questions related to the implementation of the course of the 26th party congress on the steady rise in the prosperity of the Soviet peoples and the tasks deduced from the decisions of the May and November 1982 CPSU Central Committee plenums and the speeches of Comrade Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, were reviewed. The meeting heard a report on the further development of the individual and cooperative housing construction in the republic presented by N.D. Khudayberdiyev, chairman of the Uzbek SSR Council of Ministers.

Sh.R. Rashidov delivered an important speech at the meeting of the council. He said: The CPSU Central Committee has charged us with the task of achieving measures for the maximum use of all capabilities in our economy and society.

The efforts of the party for improving administration and for promoting the organized work, efficiency, and the planned state and labor discipline are directed at consolidating the bases of the socialist way of life and at further improving the material prosperity and cultural standard of the people.

He noted that Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov said that all the multi-agrarian tasks facing the Soviet economy can be summarized in one thing: to raise the prosperity of workers and to create material conditions for the further improvement of their spiritual and cultural life. The dynamic development of the economy is the basis for developing the prosperity of workers and their cultural standard and conscientiousness. In addition, the growth of their social activity, creation, and initiative is the most important factor in their participation in production intensification and in increasing the effectiveness of the whole national economic complex. In this sense, the questions which we are discussing at the meeting of our council have great social and political significance.

Sh. R. Rashidov described in detail the priority tasks connected with the further promotion of the living conditions of the republic's workers. The members and candidate members of the Uzbekistan Communist Party Central Committee Bureau participated in the work of the meeting.

Rashidov at Uzbek Meeting

PM121020 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 12 Apr 83 Morning Edition p 3

[Report by unidentified correspondent: "Improving Consumer Services"]

[Text] Tashkent [no date given] -- Some R40 million over the past 2 years -- far more than in the 2 years before that -- have been invested in Uzbekistan in the development of the material base of consumer services for the population. Consumer service centers in Samarkand and Margilan, household equipment repair workshops in Fergana and Urgench, bath and laundry combines, and 200 modern enterprises have swelled the consumer services industry. The volume of consumer services in the countryside has doubled.

At the same time the standard of consumer services to the population still does not accord with modern requirements and the population's increased demands. In terms of the extent of services per inhabitant the republic lags behind the average union indicator. How to make up the omissions? How to implement more rapidly the tasks stemming from the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers Resolution "On the Further Development and Improvement of Consumer Services For the Population?" This was thoroughly discussed at a meeting of the republic's party and economic aktiv.

The meeting was addressed by Sh.R. Rashidov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Uzbek CP Central Committee.

The measures for 1983 through 1990 approved at the aktiv meeting project an increased volume of consumer services in the republic from $300 million in 1980 to R550 million in 1985.

Rashidov Attends Tashkent Meeting

LD112330 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0800 GMT 11 Apr 83

[Text] More than 100,000 people are employed in the everyday services industry in Uzbekistan.

In the next few years the volume of services will be almost tripled and will total R1 billion. These data were cited at a meeting of the republican party economic aktiv held today in Tashkent, at which specific measures were determined for further improving services.

Comrade Rashidov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Uzbekistan Communist Party, took part in the meeting's work.

## Rashidov Visits Tashselmash Plant

GF101458 Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 29 Mar 83 p 1

[Text] Sh.R. Rashidov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Uzbekistan Communist Party Central Committee, visited the Tashselmash plant on 28 March. Samples of the equipment produced by the factory were reviewed and recommendations on the further improvement of the construction and operational qualities of the cotton harvesting units were given.

Sh.R. Rashidov said that a new motorworks factory will be established in Tashkent which will produce 100 powerful motors. This will considerably increase the power and operational qualities of the cotton harvesting units and cotton modification tractors. The construction of the factory will start at the year marking the 60th anniversary of the formation of the Uzbek SSR and the Uzbekistan Communist Party.

The progress of preparations for the production of a new general purpose cotton harvesting machine and questions on constructing the enterprise were also discussed. During his chat with the workers, engineering staff, and the leaders of industry, Sh.R. Rashidov expressed much concern for the progress of reconstructing the enterprise, the work and living conditions of the factory workers, and the establishment of a factory subsidiary enterprise. The heads of workshops and units of the factory and the party aktiv were informed in detail about the work done by the Uzbekistan Communist Party Central Committee for the fulfillment of the decisions of the November 1982 CPSU Central Committee plenum and the instructions of Comrade Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; for the complete satisfaction of those working in the consumer goods enterprises and for the further development of the enterprises of the republic's agricultural machinery construction and cotton cleaning industry.

Special attention was paid to the conceivable strengthening of labor, production, and state discipline and to the improvement of the quality of the produced products. The party and labor veterans, production innovators, and all workers of the Tashselmash plant expressed cordial gratitude to the CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet Government for the constant care for the workers needs and for the priceless assistance offered to the factory in the field of expanding the production of modern machines. They spoke about the work done by the collective for the fulfillment of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress, the November 1982 CPSU Central Committee plenum and the resolutions of the Uzbekistan Communist Party Central Committee on further strengthening the party, state, and labor discipline.

On that same day, in a ceremonial atmosphere, the memorial of I.G. Voroshilov, in honor of whom the factory collective was twice presented with an order, was unveiled.

I.G. Anisimkin and N.D. Khudayberdiyev, members of the Uzbekistan Communist Party Central Committee Bureau, and U.U. Umarov, candidate member of the Uzbekistan Communist Party Central Committee Bureau, participated in the meeting with the machine construction collective.

## Romanov At Leningrad Seminar

PM131251 [Editorial Report] Leningrad LENINGRADSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian on 24 March front-pages a 1,300-word LENTASS report entitled "Increasing the Efficiency of the Sectors of the Agroindustrial Complex" on an agroindustrial complex seminar which opened in Leningrad 23 March. The report states:

"The tasks involved in consolidating organizational work connected with further increasing the Leningrad agroindustrial complex' efficiency in light of the stipulations of the CPSU Central Committee May and November (1982) plenums are the focus of attention of the participants of the seminar which started work yesterday in the Leningrad Oblispolkom's Hall of Sessions. Taking part are the chairmen of rayon agroindustrial associations, general directors of production associations, and farm leaders." It goes on:

"Taking part in the seminar's work were G.V. Romanov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Leningrad Obkom; R.S. Bobovikov, chairman of the oblispolkom; I.I. Nikulin, secretary of the obkom; and other responsible party, soviet, and economic workers."

## Romanov Attends Science Meeting

PM092211 Leningrad LENINGRADSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 31 Mar 83 p 1

[LENTASS report: "Improving Scientific Establishments' Performances"]

[Excerpts] As has already been reported, pursuant to a CPSU Central Committee decision on the USSR Academy of Sciences Leningrad Center -- which is to be a territorial organ for the targeted program control of the development of scientific and technical progress -- has been created.

Questions linked with this science center's organization and practical activities were discussed in the Smolnyy yesterday.

Taking part in the examination of the questions were: G.V. Romanov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Leningrad Party Obkom; A.P. Aleksandrov, president of the USSR Academy of Sciences; Obkom Secretary A.P. Dumachev; Academician I.A. Glebov, chairman of the USSR Academy of Sciences Leningrad Science Center Presidium; and responsible party workers.

## Shcherbitskiy Tours Oblasts

AU081840 Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 1745 GMT 8 Apr 83

[Text] In Poltava Oblast, Shcherbitskiy, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee first secretary, familiarized himself with the work of the party committees and collectives of the electric motor plant, the scientific and research institute for hog breeding, a number of kolkhozes, sovkhozes, and agroindustrial associations, of individual gorkoms, raykoms, and the obkom.

In conversations with workers, kolkhoz peasants, farm specialists and leaders, party, administrative, trade union and Komsomol functionaries, he discussed the progress made in implementing the decisions of the 26th CPSU and Ukrainian Communist Party Congress and the Food Program, as well as the ways of raising production effectiveness. The discussions also tackled the progress made in the spring field operations, the state of affairs in sotckbreeding, questions concerning the application of collective contracting, raising the technical level of production and improving the quality of production, and improvements in the working and living conditions of people.

Vladimir Vasilyevich Shcherbitskiy gave party committee bureau members an account of the republic's national economic development in the first 2 years of the 5-year period. It was noted that the Ukraine's working people fully endorsed the party's domestic and foreign policy and actively supported the activity of the party's Central Committee and the Central Committee Politburo.

In Globinskiy, Kremenchugskiy, Lubenskiy, Mirgorodskiy, Piryantinskiy and Poltavskiy Rayons, Vladimir Vasilyevich Shcherbitskiy inquired about the activity of agroindustrial associations.

Vladimir Vasilyevich Shcherbitskiy inspected new housing districts in Poltava, familiarized himself with the work performed to improve the city's amenities and to develop the network of trade, consumer, and cultural services.

On the oblast tour, Vladimir Vasilyevich Shcherbitskiy was accompanied by Morgun, Poltava Obkom first secretary, and Ustimenko, oblispolkom chairman.

Vladimir Vasilyevich Shcherbitskiy also familiarized himself with the development of spring field operations and with the state of sowings in a number of rayons in Kiev and Cherkassy Oblasts.

During a conversation held in Zolotonoshshiky Raykom, Cherkassy Oblast, rayon leaders gave an account of the progress made in implementing the decisions of the May and November 1982 CPSU Central Committee plenums and of the steps taken to accomplish the tasks set for the third year of the 5-year period.

On the tour of the oblasts, Vladimir Vasilyevich Shcherbitskiy was accompanied by Tsybulko, Kiev Obkom first secretary; Lutak, Cherkassy Obkom first secretary; and Shapoval, Cherkassy Oblispolkom chairman.

## Solomentsev Addresses RSFSR Collegium

LD090539 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1830 GMT 8 Apr 83

[Text] Today in Moscow an extended sitting of the collegium of the RSFSR Ministry of Education took place. It discussed higher educational institutions' tasks flowing from the November 1982 CPSU Central Committee plenum and Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov's speech at that plenum. The report by Comrade Obraztsov, RSFSR minister of higher and secondary specialized education, and other speeches noted that the main practical aim of higher education is the further improvement of general scholarly, basic, and career training and, ideological-political education on the basis of the unity of the higher educational institution's educational, scholarly, and teaching work. Comrade Solomentsev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and RSFSR Council of Ministers chairman, spoke at the session.

## Leaders, Others Sign Actress' Obituary

PM121022 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 8 Apr 83 Morning Edition p 6

[M.I. Babanova obituary]

[Excerpts] Soviet art has suffered a grave loss. Mariya Ivanovna Babanova, the outstanding Soviet actress, USSR people's artist, winner of USSR and RSFSR state prizes, and artist of Moscow Vl. Mayakovskiy Academy Theater died 4 April 1983.

M.I. Babanova was born in Moscow in 1880. For over 50 years her creative life was connected with Moscow's Vl Mayakovskiy Academy Theater, on whose stage the actress' inspired and life-asserting talent, which placed her in the ranks of the most prominent masters of the stage, was revealed in its entirety.

[Signed] G.A. 'liyev, V.V. Grishin, K.U. Chernenko, P.N. Demichev, M.S. Solomentsev, M.V. Zimyanin, B.I. Stukalin, S.G. Lapin, V.F. Shauro, R.F. Dementyeva, V.F. Promyslov, F.T. Yermash, V.I. Kochemasov, A.M. Roganov, A.N. Arbuzov, Yu.Ya. Barabash, Yu.K. Borisova, A.A. Goncharov, T.V. Doronina, O.N. Yefremov, Ye.V. Zaytsev, M.P. Zaytsev, Yu.S. Melentyev, V.M. Mishin, M.V. Pashkov, A.V. Romanov, A.I. Stepanova, Ye.R. Simonov, B.M. Tenin, G.A. Tovstonogov, Z.P. Tumanova, A.A. Khanov, and M.I. Tsarev

## Leaders Sign Performer's Obituary

PM122239 Moscow SOVETSKAYA KULTURA in Russian 5 Apr 83 p 8

[Obituary of Mikhail Nikolayevich Rumyantsev (Karandash)]

[Excerpts] Soviet art has suffered a grave loss. Hero of Socialist Labor and People's Artiste of the USSR Mikhail Nikolayevich Rumyantsev (Karandash), an outstanding master of the Soviet circus, has died in his 82d year.

An artiste with an original, life-asse ting talent who played an important part in establishing and developing Soviet circus art has departed this life.

M.N. Rumyantsev was born in 1901 in Leningrad.

[Signed] V.V. Grishin, P.N. Demichev, M.S. Solomentsev, M.V. Zimyanin, V.F. Shauro, V.F. Promyslov, F.T. Yermash, V.I. Kochemasov, A.M. Roganov, Yu.Ya. Barabash, I.N. Burgimova, V.A. Volzhanskiy, Yu.A. Dmitriyev, Kh.K. Zaripov, G.A. Ivanov, V.G. Karizhskiy, L.L. Kostyuk, L.A. Kulidzhanov, Ye.T. Milayev, Yu.V. Nikulin, N.L. Olkhovikov, V.B. Oskal-ool, M.V. Pashkov, O.K. Popov, A.V. Romanov, Z.P. Tumanova, T.N. Khrennikov, M.I. Tsarev, M.I. Shuydin

## NEW FIRST SECRETARY OF UKRAINIAN KOMOSMOL NAMED

WA141515 [Editorial Report] Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian on 5 March publishes on page 3 a 700 word RATAU article reporting on the Ukrainian Komsomol Central Committee plenum held in Kiev on 4 March. The plenum released A.I. Korniyenko from his duties as Ukrainian Komsomol first secretary in connection with his election as first secretary of Ternopol Obkom. V.I. Mironenko, hitherto second secretary, was elected first secretary of the Ukrainian Komsomol, and V.I. Tsybukh, hitherto first secretary of the Kiev Komsomol, was elected second secretary. The plenum, according to the article, evaluated the work of republic Komsomol organizations in inculcating in youth a "conscientious attitude toward work" and in "strengthening labor discipline."

Speakers at the plenum noted that "serious improvement is required in the ideological education of youth and in intensifying the struggle with every kind of deviation from the norms and rules of socialist society. It is necessary to finish with conciliatory attitudes, which exist here and there, toward negative manifestations among the youth."

JOURNALIST KAVERZNEV GIVEN POSTHUMOUS AWARD

LD131345 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1300 GMT 13 Apr 83

[Text] By decree of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium Aleksandr Aleksandrovich Kaverznev, political observer for Central Television and Radio, has been posthumously awarded the Order of Friendship of Peoples, marking his selfless work manifest in his preparation of publicist articles.

PRAVDA STRESSES ROLE OF PRIMARY PARTY BODIES

PM121245 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Apr 83 First Edition p 1

[Editorial: "In the Vanguard of Labor Collectives"]

[Excerpt] The CPSU currently has 426,000 primary party organizations. More than a third of them are in production collectives, where more than 70 percent of the country's able-bodied population is concentrated. This is all indicative of primary party organizations' great organizational and political potential.

How militant and enterprising are these grassroots links in their work? In what ways and by what means can they be made more effective? What needs doing to ensure that every single primary party organization resolutely pursues the party line in its collective? These and other questions were discussed at the all-union science and practice conference "On increasing Primary Party Organizations' Role in Developing the Working People's Social and Production Activeness, Strangthening Discipline and Improving Work Style," held in Tbilisi.

The primary party organization is the collective's political nucleus. The more persistently communists struggle to ensure the fullest utilization of internal reserves and explore every avenue in order to improve educational work the more clearly this function manifests itself. It is their duty to tap all existing potential and to ensure the unconditional fulfillment of the plans adopted for this year. The fundamental basis for improving work is a diligent approach to work, composure, and discipline.

"Without the necessary discipline -- labor, plan, and state," Comrade Yu. V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, pointed out, "we cannot make rapid progress.... We need a conscious, worker discipline which will advance production. We need to give real expression to the struggle for discipline and link it directly with the fulfillment of production targets."

Party organizations are engaged in much organizational and explanatory work in collectives. At Muscovites' initiative, a movement to make conscious discipline, efficient labor organization, and exemplary order an everyday norm is spreading. Concrete pledges to make better use of the production reserves which lie in strengthening discipline and to reduce the amount of lost worktime have been adopted in many places.

This work must be intensified and conducted in a purposeful manner, a high level of exactingness must be constantly maintained in every collective, and a climate of comradeship, trust, and mutual aid must be created.

Party organizations must more fully exercise their right to oversee management's activities. Collectives' fulfillment of delivery targets and contractual obligations must be rigorously monitored. Attempts by some economic workers to shelter behind so-called "objective factors," writeups, and fraud must be resolutely combatted. The creation of proper living and working conditions must be the object of party organizations' constant concern.

But by no means all party organizations go deeply into economic activity. For more than 2 years now, for example, the Selidovugol association collective has been unable to clear its backlog. At the beginning of the year the Kirghiz worsted cloth combine got into difficulties and Communists have yet to take effective steps to rectify the situation.

There are various ways in which party organizations can develop working people's social and production activeness. The main one, however, is to affirm a Leninist work style in their activities. This means, first and foremost, ensuring the unity of organizational and ideological education work, making a decisive switch to organizing the strict fulfillment of the decisions which are taken, stricter supervision, and greater exactingness toward cadres over the work entrusted to them. It means approaching the task in hand creatively, being able to look ahead and live not just for today but also for tomorrow. The resources and attention of primary organizations and party groups must be focused on living work with people, ties with the masses must be strengthened and formalism and red tape must be eradicated. The party's influence on the work style of economic workers and trade union, Komsomol, and other social organizations must be increased.

Successful work by grassroots links is to a large extent determined by the leadership given by higher party organs. Party committees must get through to each primary organization, have a clear view of the situation in labor collectives, know the cadres and help them to better organize their work, and generalize and disseminate progressive experience.

If every party organization establishes the requisite order in its own domain and taps every reserve, it was said from the platform of the 26th CPSU Congress, the affairs of our entire country will make more rapid progress. This injunction must be rigorously implemented.

## COURT SENTENCES TWO FOR 'SLANDERING' USSR

LD051456 Moscow TASS in English 1317 GMT 5 Apr 83

[Text] Leningrad April 5 TASS -- Rostislav Yevdokimov, 33, and Vyacheslav Dolinin, 37, have been tried in an open court in Leningrad under the chairmanship of people's judge Ninel Volzhankina. They were charged with the fabrication and dissemination of false and slanderous information materials.

The charge was supported by Valeriy Bolshakov, deputy prosecutor of Leningrad, and defence lawyers were Evald Prutskov and Yevgeniy Yakovlev.

During the court proceedings the accused confessed having committed the crimes they were charged with. Yevdokimov was sentenced to five years in a strict-regime corrective labour colony and Dolinin to four years in a corrective labour colony.

It was established that the accused had been fabricating and disseminating slanderous materials directed against the Soviet state, which called for struggle against the existing system.

The criminal character of such offences is defined by Part 1 of Article 70 of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation.

The accused said that they had acted on instructions from the anti-Soviet emigree organisation "Peoples Labour Union" (NTS), which is directed and financed by the CIA and whose activities aim at subverting the Soviet state with the help of armed struggle and terror.

It was pointed out during the trial that the activities of Yevdokimov and Dolinin had been oriented first and foremost to "external" consumers, namely, the ideological subversion centres of capitalist countries, which had used their materials in a campaign of deception of the world public. The accused "filled the orders" of foreign agents who had come to the USSR in different capacities and to bring the instructions and anti-Soviet literature and to receive "merchandise."

The unseemly role of liaison was played, in particular, by British tourist David Atkinson, who visited Yevdokimov at home and received certain materials from him.

The cause of the arrest of Yevdokimov and Dolinin was furnished by the confiscation of their "works" by the customs officers of Leningrad Airport who checked the luggage of another foreign citizen about the leave the USSR.

Representatives of the public who were in the courtroom expressed their approval of the sentence passed by the court.

## WIFE OF DETAINED DISSIDENT LEADER INTERVIEWED

LD081919 Moscow TASS in English 1839 GMT 8 Apr 83

[Text] Leningrad April 8 TASS -- My husband and I have become victims of the infamous "Solzhenitysyn fund," the operations of which are inspired by Western secret services and directed specifically to incite anti-Soviet activity, Yelena Repina said in an interview she gave at home today to Leningrad television.

Yelena Repina is the wife of Valeriy Repin, former director of the "Russian Public Fund of Aid to Political Prisoners and Their Families" ("Solzhenitsyn fund") in Leningrad. Repin, who was arrested and is under investigation, spoke over T.V. a month ago, describing in detail the true goals of that organisation, which is hostile to the Soviet system, methods of collecting biassed and often intelligence information, and channels used to send it to other countries. He quoted from instructions on intelligence gathering and named certain agents.

Repin named among those who benefited from the "fund" downright criminals, thieves and traitors to their homeland, who were generously supplied with "charity" money. "A simple calculation shows that the fund could not have existed on Solzhenitsyn's money alone. It is CIA money," Valeriy Repin said at the time.

"I fully share the attitude of my husband and understand the depth and sincerity of his repentance. I can confirm the hostile character of the fund and the unseemly role of the persons who influenced my husband," Yelena Repina said in her interview. During some time after the arrest of her husband she was considered the nominal director of the fund but shortly decided to break off with this activity. She said that after Repin's arrest she had telephone calls from abroad and was repeatedly visited by the "fund's" foreign agents in the guise of tourists, instructing her how she would behave during the investigation and where she should keep secret documents.

"They would like to create the impression that my husband was the vice of arbitrariness and lawlessness. In reality those people were not concerned with the fate of our family," Repina stressed. "I realized that all that was being done exclusively to whip up anti-Soviet ballyhoo."

She said, for instance, that Amnesty International representatives from the Netherlands, Hella Rosenberg and Laura Starink, offered to organize a press conference with correspondents of American television, as they said, to bring pressure to bear on the investigative bodies. It was made clear to me, Repina continued, that if my husband and I did not retract our exposures, any support and assistance on their part would be discontinued.

The past year of my life was far from easy, Yelena Repina said in conclusion. I thought a good deal and understood much. I want to raise my two-year daughter myself, to work and live in peace in my homeland. I believe it necessary to call upon all those who still trust in the "charitability" of the 'fund' to disabuse themselves of any illusions on this score.

## BRIEFS

ANDROPOV ARTICLE PUBLISHED -- Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov's aritcle "The Teaching of Karl Marx and Some Questions of Constructing Socialism in the USSR" has been published as a separate brochure. It was originally published in the 3d issues of KOMMUNIST. The brochure has been issued by Politcheskaya Literatura Publishers. [Text] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1230 GMT 6 Apr 83 LD]

## ECONOMIC WEEKLY INTERVIEWS USSR OIL MINISTER

PM131218 Moscow EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA in Russian No 15, Apr 83 (Signed to Press 4 Apr 83) p 7

[Correspondent's interview with N.A. Maltsev, USSR minister of the petroleum industry: "On the Basis of the Counterplan" -- date and place not given]

[Excerpts] [Question] The first quarter of 1983 has ended -- the latest stage in fulfilling the 11th 5-Year Plan. Please describe, Nikolay Alekseyevich, the results with which the petroleum industry workers completed this quarter. How far has the sector advanced since the start of the 5-year plan?

[Answer] The complete results of work in January through March for all technical and economic indicators are still being summed up. According to the preliminary date, the ministry's enterprises produced about 600,000 tons of oil with gas condensate and 300 million cubic meters of gas in addition to the quarterly plan. The target was successfully fulfilled by the overwhelming majority of production associations. About 50 percent of the above-plan extraction is ensured by the West Siberian oilfields.

The results achieved since embarking on the 11th 5-Year Plan are a firm basis for resolving the further crucial tasks set by the 26th party congress and the CPSU Central Committee November (1982) Plenum. Last year 10.9 million tons more oil with gas condensate than in 1980 was extracted for the Ministry of the Petroleum Industry. By comparison with the same year of 1980 the increase this year should comprise 18.1 million tons. The extraction level will somewhat exceed the target set for the 5-year plan.

The program for the development of drilling work is being successfully implemented. I shall cite the following figure: last year 23.3 million meters of rock were drilled. The increase in drilling for 1981-1982 is virtually equal to the increase for the entire preceding 5-year plan.

Last year the Ministry of the Petroleum Industry did not succeed in ensuring the fulfillment of the plan by all associations. Major shortcomings were allowed at the Nizhnevartovskneftegaz, Komineft and Turkmenneft associations. Now the situation here is being put right thanks to the steps which are being taken.

## MOSCOW TV EXAMINES PROBLEM OF UNREPAIRED RAILCARS

LD111945 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1300 GMT 11 Apr 83

[From the Vremya newscast; Lomakin film report]

[Summary] Kirovsk: The "apatit" production association this year fell short of its obligations to the superphosphate works in the countries by more than 180,000 tons of apatite concentrates. The reason is not low production by the miners, but in transportation problems. The Kirovsk and Apatit-2 freight stations are cluttered with unrepaired freight cars, while the raw material piles up. [Shots of railcars in state of disrepair are shown] the "apatit" association should dispatch 780 freight cars daily. Of these, 200 should be covered cars, but 100 percent of these covered cars need to be repaired. The specialized apatite-carrying cars are also in need of repair. Up to 40 cars daily are being taken out of operation as they are returned with faulty unloading mechanisms.

The association joined efforts with the railwaymen, and in February more than 400 cars were repaired. More careful handling of the rolling stock is required from the railways.

TIGHTER CONTROLS ON UNEARNED INCOME SOUGHT

PM051035 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Mar 83 First Edition p 2

[USSR Deputy Minister of Finance A. Kamenskov article under the rubric "Pravda Spoke Out: What Has Been Done?": "Earnings and Goods"]

[Text] An economic review published in PRAVDA on 26 July 1982 under this title, correctly underscored the main idea about the need to ensure that the population's cash earnings and expanditure are balanced. The volume and structure of commodity turnover must accord with increasing effective demand. The accumulation of cash in the hands of the population as a result of inability fully to meet the demand for goods, affects money circulation unfavorably, and fails to promote the growth of the incentive role of wages and of other monetary forms of labor remuneration, as well as the growth of production and labour productivity.

Currently, efforts are being made to improve the economic methods of management of the economy in accordance with the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee November (1982) plenum with the aim of enhancing the efficiency of social production and increasing the volume of output of products, including goods intended to satisfy the growing needs of the population.

A decision has been adopted recently, which enhances the responsibility of territorial organs, ministries, and departments for satisfying the population's effective demand for goods. Measures are envisaged for a closer matching of wage funds -- both as regards USSR Ministries and departments and on a territorial basis -- with the volume of goods production for the market.

An important problem is improving the quality of goods being supplied to the trade network. Here, besides the proposals currently being elaborated under the general heading of work to improve the economic mechanism, a number of practical measures are being implemented in the sphere of economic incentives. The basic provisions concerning bonus payments to personnel at production associations and industrial enterprises, for the basic results of their economic activity, envisage the withholding or reduced payment of bonuses payable to enterprises' managerial personnel if the produced output is of a low quality or does not meet technical standards. Payments into material incentive funds are made dependent on the proportion of articles in the top-quality category.

The provision concerning deliveries of consumer goods to trade organizations prohibits the acceptance of goods for which there is no demand or which deviate from the range of goods ordered.

The review "earnings and goods" correctly draws attention to reselling and distortions in the trade in scarce goods and other forms of unearned income which are damaging our economy. Competent state organs ore systematically combating these negative phenomena with the assistance of the public. The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the presidiums of the union republic supreme soviets have passed decrees on stepping up the struggle against petty thefts of state and public property, on the criminal responsibility of the personnel of trade enterprises, and in public catering and consumer services for infringing trading rules and accepting illegal rewards.

The USSR Ministry of Finance, in its turn, is systematically seeking to ensure proper control over the activities of individuals who draw large incomes not based on work at enterprises, institutions, or organizations by regularly organizing checks at kolkhoz markets and inspections of real estate owned by citizens. Fiscal organs have stepped up efforts in identifying and collecting income tax from citizens who have earnings from renting buildings, the sale of wild flowers, fruit and berries, cottage-industry activities, private jobs, and breeding caged fur animals.

It must be taken into account that existing legislation on income tax as applied to the population provides for up to 81 percent deductions in tax on private activities resulting in unearned income, and thus makes it possible to regulate the redistribution of the incomes of the population and helps to limit unjustifiably large incomes obtained by a some individuals.

However, in view of continuing press reports revealing instances of individual citizens deriving large incomes from diverse private activities, the USSR Ministry of Finance has by letter of 14 February 1983 again instructed union republic Ministries of Finance to step up efforts in identifying these citizens and imposing taxation on them in strict accordance with existing legislation.

SARATOV OBLAST 'OPEN LETTER DAY' FOR COMPLAINTS

OW140350 [Editorial Report] Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian at 0630 GMT on 10 April carries the 60-minute sixth installment of the "Decisions Are Made on the Spot" program, entitled "An Open Letter Day," on the work of Saratov Oblast party organizations in solving social and economic problems in Balakovo city, where the Balakovskaya AES is under construction.

The program is introduced by Vladimir Kuzmich Gusev, first secretary of the Saratov Obkom, who dwells on the role of the oblast party organizations in the social and economic development of the oblast enterprises. He notes the greater attention paid by the party to complaints from working people, "which are still quite numerous." He also points out food supply problems in the oblast, particularly vegetables, and mentions a program which is aimed at solving these problems. Along with our problems Gusev emphasizes the poor condition of roads in the oblast: "We are subjected to severe criticism from working people for the poor condition of roads and for the lack of them in many areas."

Gusev concludes the introduction by stating that "an open letter day" was organized by the oblast party organizations in Balakovo city, which provides the opportunity for public discussion of the oblast's shortcomings. This discussion was specifically designed to solve the shortcomings at the Balakovskaya AES construction site in order to ensure the timely completion of the first stage of the construction, he notes.

Shots are provided of the AES construction site and machinery and of the chief of the Saratovgesstroy administration speaking about the setback in the construction caused by bad weather and about "an open letter day" discussion, when he hopes the problems associated with the construction will be discussed and subsequently solved.

Shots of the Balakov Gorkom secretary opening the discussion are shown, stating that "particular concern at the Balakovskaya AES construction is caused by the irregularity of the supply of metal components and timber and shortcomings in labor organization, service and recreation of the workers." Further in the discussion and in response to a worker's complaint on steel supply and other shortcomings, the gorkom secretary also adds that "it is not the first time we have heard this, however, nothing much is done about it."

After citing a number of complaints and suggestions from the participants of the discussion a female worker is interviewed on problems with food supply in city shops. She says: "There is absolutely nothing one can buy there. All we get is what is available to us at the construction site, while the shops are left without anything. I have two children and they have to be fed."

In response to the gorkom secretary's promise to provide a mobile shop for the construction workers, a brigade leader from the audience says that "when you put a shop there, there will be a crush. We will not do any work but stay in lines. I will not be able to hold back my workers. They will all run there and so will I."

A trade specialist, when asked to comment, states that "the comrade construction workers are right. It is indeed difficult sometimes to purchase certain food products or industrial goods when people are at work. This is especially true when we experience shortages in some goods and the industries do not fully satisfy the population's demands."

After discussing a number of other shortcomings at the AES construction site, including poor service in the site's dining room and lack of medicine and proper service in the local hospital, the program is concluded by the television crew revisiting the AES construction site and reporting on what has been achieved in solving some of the reported shortcomings. The announcer states that the next week's installment will continue the discussion on the work of the Saratov Oblast party organizations' work.

## SUPREME SOVIET DEPUTIES EXAMINE BREAD PRODUCTION

LD122109 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 12 Apr 83

[Text] The RSFSR Supreme Soviet Standing Commission for industry today examined methods for saving bread. Deputies visited many enterprises producing bread and rolls. It was noted that at each enterprise a specific task had been worked out for baking bread of less weight and for its carriage in containers. Some shortcomings were noted. The output of bread and rolls of less weight in packaged form is increasing slowly. The deputies adopted recommendations aimed at improving work for economic bread production.

## BRIEFS

UZBEK MACHINERY EXPORTS -- The Uzbek SSR has exported a consignment of seed-sowing and cotton-harvesting tractors and machinery to Mozambique. Because of their quality and easy handling, the tractors and machinery manufactured by the Uzbek machinery workers are in great demand in the international market. Uzbek tractors and machinery are exported to over 30 countries and the Uzbek agricultural machinery factory is a systematic participant in international exhibitions and fairs. The Soviet Union tops the list of countries which manufacture and export tractors and other types of agricultural machinery. [Text] [Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 11 Apr 83 GF]

NEW KIRGIZ COAL MINE-- A new coal mine has been put into operation in the southern sector of Kirgiz SSR. Experts have estimated that a total of 35 million tons of coal can be mined from the new mine. During the current year, the new mine will yield over 100,000 tons of coal. [Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 11 Apr 83 GF]

## AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS FOR 7-13 APRIL

LD140043 [Editorial Report] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian on 7-13 April. Times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item.

7 April

In Kazakhstan 28.5 million hectares are to be sown to spring crops this year. Sowing is being completed on the first million of hectares. Barley has already been sown on an area of 650,000 hectares and spring wheat has taken up some 100,000 hectares. Corn, sugar beet, and vegetables are also being planted in the farms. (0700 GMT)

Belgorod Oblast farmers have completed sowing early grains crops on a total of 400,000 hectares. Sowing of fodder beets has started in the south of Moscow region. (1530 GMT)

9 April

In Rostov Oblast sowing of grain and pulses has been completed: Spring crops have been sown on about 2.5 million hectares. In the Kuban sowing of corn has begun: Corn for grain will be sown on 380,000 hectares, which is 120,000 hectares more than last year. (1530 GMT)

10 April

On Belorussian farms specialized detachments and teams on collective contracting are engaged in spring work. So far grain has been sown on 200,000 hectares. One-half of this being in Brest Oblast. Top dressing has been carried out on 600,000 hectares of winter crops. (0600 GMT)

12 April

In the Don area the sowing of early spring crops is nearly over. More than 2 million hectares have been sown to them. (0500 GMT)

In Kazakhstan 6 out of 19 oblasts are now sowing. Sowing of spring crops has been completed on 1,235,000 hectares, which is almost 400,000 hectares more than the same time last year. Sugar beet growers fulfilled 94 percent of their plan for sowing, twice as much as last year. A total of 28.5 million hectares will be under spring crops in Kazakhstan this season. (0600 GMT)

In Rostov Oblast even the veterans of agricultural labor do not recall such a tumultuous and early arrival of spring. The bright sun, which is not at all like the usual summer sun, has quickly dried up the soil and covered the roads in dust. This weather has come ahead of its time. The current sowing season is a really difficult one. There was little snow fall in winter and this has caused many worries for the farmers. Of 1,207,000 hectares of winter crops only 450,000 have been preserved. The rest has had to be reestablished and resown. Low snowfall means there is little moisture in the soil. In many rayons sand storms have started. (0805 GMT)

South Chuvashia has started sowing early crops. Voronezh is finishing cereal sowing. Over 900,000 hectares have been sown so far. (1800 GMT)

13 April

Ryazan Oblast has joined the sowing campaign earlier than usual. Collective contracting is being used in numerous farms for the first time. By this morning early grain crops and annual grasses have been already been sown on an area of 50,000 hectares. Moisture retention and ploughing up of winter fallow continues. (0204 GMT)

Smolensk Oblast farms have begun sowing early grain crops. Farms throughout Saratov Oblast are carrying out field work. Harrowing has been carried out on an area of more than 1.5 million hectares. A third of the plan has been fulfilled. Kirghiz farms have completed planting of sugar beet. It took them 4 to 5 days. (0400 GMT)

Farms in the plains zone of Southern Kazakhstan today completed sowing cereal crops: Cereals have been planted on more than 700,000 hectares in Alma-Ata, Dzhambul, Taldy-Kurgan, and Chimkent Oblasts. (1000 GMT)

The early spring has meant a rapid development of field work. By 11 April early crops had been sown in the country on 23.4 million hectares -- much more than last year. All republics except those of the Baltic are sowing. (2200 GMT)

REPORTS ON PROGRESS OF SPRING FIELD WORK

CSA Data

LD132352 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1530 GMT 13 April 83

[Text] The USSR Central Statistical Administration today reported data on the course of the spring field work at kolkhozes and sovkhozes. Commenting on this at our request, Boris Petrovich Parshin, deputy chief of the Main Administration of Crops of the USSR Ministry of Agriculture, noted that in recent days conditions for carrying out the sowing in the main regions of the country were favorable.

By the start of this week various summer crops have been sown on about 23.5 million hectares; over one-third of this are was sown in the preceding week. Work on the summer crop fields is being carried out by agricultural workers of Lithuania, Chuvashia, Novgorod, Vladimir, GORKIY and Magadan Oblasts, sowing is continuing at a rapid rate in the center of the country. Good shoots of summer crops have already appeared in Moldavia, the Northern Caucasus, and the Southern Ukraine.

Summer grain crops have been sown on a considerable area -- about 14 million hectares. The sowing of pulse crops is going on everywhere at a rapid rate, they have been sown on a larger area than by the same dates last year. The soil is being carefully prepared and protected from weeds for late intertilled crops. Special checking of the quality of this work has been set up.

Grain maize has been sown on over 200,000 hectares in Uzbekistan. Sowing of this crop has begun in the Northern Caucasus. Mass sowing work is under way on fields allocated for sunflowers in Krasnodar Kray and in the southern oblasts of the Ukraine.

Sowing of cotton is proceeding rapidly this spring. It has already been sown on about 2 million hectares. The plan for sowing fine-fiber varieties has been 80 percent fulfilled.

Kolkhozes and sovkhozes are also engaged in sowing flax, planting early potatoes, sowing annual and perennial grasses, and other fodder crops.

Further Details

LD132355 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 13 Apr 83

[Text] Thirteen union republics are carrying out sowing work. Spring crops occupy 23.4 million hectares. These facts were reported by the USSR Central Statistical Administration. In the European part of the country the sowing frontier has already reached the Upper Volga. In the South machine operators are sowing late intertilled crops -- sugar beet, sunflowers, and maize. Specialists note the high quality of the work. The use of industrial technology is expanding at kolkhozes and sovkhozes. Great attention is being paid to fodder crops -- pulses, root crops, and grasses. The area sown to them is growing. Tending the winter crops is under way. They have been top-dressed now on over 28.5 million hectares. In the south shoots have already appeared also on spring fields.

LIVESTOCK RAISING, PRODUCTIVITY DISCUSSED

PRAVDA Editorial

PM130848 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Apr 83 First Edition p 1

Party committees, soviet and economic organs, and councils of rayon agroindustrial associations should more actively introduce collective contracting in livestock units, striving in every possible way to expand financially autonomous relations among various production subdivisions. It is also necessary to ensure effective monitoring of the sides' mutual fulfillment of contract agreements.

The time is not far off when herds will go into the pastures and a new fodder procurement season will begin. Farms are determining their sources of fodder, the outlines of their pastures and watering places, and the sites to build camps. And, of course, sowing is the most urgent task now. The entire arsenal of agrotechnical facilities and organizational and political work in the countryside must be subordinated to carrying out sowing on schedule, to a high standard, and with seeds of crops which will ensure high yields of the most nutritious fodder.

Along with shepherds, milkmaids, and stockmen a difficult watch is being kept in livestock units and on pastures by livestock specialists, veterinary workers and engineers. It is they who arm the competitors with progressive experience, technological innovations, and progressive forms of production organization. It is not for nothing that people say: The specialist determines what the livestock unit is like. It is precisely his professional knowledge, organizational talent and ability to understand people, and to get quickly to the bottom of a situation that ensure stable progress and high efficiency. It is necessary to ensure that good domestic and production conditions are created for specialists on every farm, that their creative abilities are manifested more fully, and that their skill as production technologists and educators of collectives grows.

A crucial time has arrived in the stockmen's competition -- The Stabling Of Livestock Is Coming To An End. Party organizations must now activate in every possible way the work of collectives in improving the productivity of animals and direct the efforts of communists toward making comprehensive preparations for the pasturing season. The development of livestock raising is an important constituent part of the Food Program. It is a matter of honor for livestock unit workers to successfully fulfill the tasks facing them, to give the motherland more meat and milk and thereby make a worthy contribution to realizing the decisions of the 26th party congress and the CPSU Central Committee May and November (1982) plenums.

SELSKAYA ZHIZN Review

PM131039 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 13 Apr 83 p 4

["Agricultural Review" by livestock specialist M. Glinka: "Aiming for High Targets"]

[Excerpts] A certain amount of complacency has arisen recently in a number of places among specialists and farm leaders, owing to the fact that this year's wintering has mainly taken place far more successfully than last year's. Take Novosibirsk Oblast, for instance. "It should be noted," the oblast press reports under a bold headline, "that compared with last year 9,400 tons more milk and 700 tons more livestock and poultry for meat have been sold to the state." But let us not flatter ourselves -- in both cases the year taken for comparison is one which was extremely unfavorable for livestock raising and in which the gross milk yield fell by nearly 140,000 tons compared with the highest level achieved by the oblast.

I read in the newspaper the other day: Milk production on the RSFSR'S farms since the start of the stabling period has increased by 1.1 million tons, or 13 percent.

I will add that in that time the average yield per cow has increased by the same proportion, and this trend continues in the current year.

The highest milk yields and the biggest increase over the level of the previous stabling period (120 percent) was achieved by Estonia's stockmen. Stockmen in Moldavia began the year well, obtaining some 750 kg of milk per cow in January-March. The productivity of the dairy herd fell in Kirghizia, Turkmenia, and particularly Kazakhstan. In the RSFSR the leaders in milk yields are the farms of the Karelian ASSR and Leningrad and Moscow Oblasts. But let me stress yet again that they have not completely regained their positions yet. The greatest increase in the productivity of cows and thus in milk production against the last stabling period was achieved by stockmen in the Mari ASSR, who increased the yield per cow by 50 percent, and by the stockmen of Khabarovsk Kray, Kirov and Perm Oblasts and the Chuvash and Udmurt autonomous republics. Gross yields fell in Krasnoyarsk Kray and Irkutsk, Chita and Amur Oblasts.

Equally crucial tasks face workers on meat farms. Their aim is to reduce the fattening time and ensure the sale of young cattle at a weight of at leat 400-500 kg. It must be said that such indicators have already been achieved by stockmen on many farms in Kazakhstan, Lithuania, Estonia, Moscow, Chelyabinsk, Kurgan, and Omsk Oblasts and a number of other RSFSR oblasts. Unfortunately this is not infrequently the result not of the intensification of fattening and an increase in daily weight gains, but of holding on to the livestock for too long and sending 3 or 4-year-old animals to slaughter. Thus whereas in the Estonian SSR the average daily weight gain for cattle is now over 540 grams, in the Kazakh SSR it is only 238 grams. In the RSFSR really intensive fattening has been organized by Leningrad farms: In the oblast as a whole average daily weight gains exceed 1,000 grams. Quite good results have also been obtained in Arkhangelsk, Vologda, Vladimir, and Sverdlovsk Oblasts and the Mari and Tatar Autonomous Republics. At the same time in Kaluga, Volgograd, and Chita Oblasts animals gain less than 300 grams a day, while in Astrakhan Oblast the daily wieght gain for cattle was only... 70 grams.

'END RESULTS' SHOULD GOVERN AGRICULTURAL EARNINGS

PM071101 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 1 Apr 83 Morning Edition p 1

[O. Pavlov: "Agricultural Review": "For the End Result"]

[Text] In a number of the country's major farming regions the March total of plus temperatures was the highest for 100 years.

Just think: Not so long ago we experienced the "drought of the century." Will we now be having the "hot spring" of the century?

These are all questions for a certain detachment of specilists. These specialists, it is to be supposed, will find their answer and their formula, for the world has recently been greatly concerned at the restless nature of the weather.

And yet the unusual nature of the course of fieldwork in our country was not, I believe, unexpected. First, the specialists forecast an early spring and, of course, the need to bring the execution of fieldwork forward by a certain amount.

I emphasize the word "execution" as distinct from "fulfillment." In "fulfilling" a volume of work some people simply "retain moisture" and drive up their earnings, which far from always benefits the harvest.

For it is a simple thing -- it is necessary to struggle for moisture. The majority of our arable land is in a zone of risky farming. But it frequently happens -- and this is obvious even today, in March, from the results of checks carried out by deputies' posts and people's control workers -- that much is done in the field not for a high harvest but for a decent wage every day.

Imagine: the same retention of moisture.... In Moscow Oblast, according to the existing wage rate, a machine operator working "on a mileage basis" [ot kolesa] is paid an extra R5.6 a day if he fulfills the norm and up to R12 if he overfulfills it. These amounts do not depend on the end result, that is, on the harvest. It is simply necessary to ride around the field more, burn more fuel and "thrash" the machines more, and you get R12 a day.

This is no good.

But now let us move to the Crimea. There is less moisture there than in Moscow Oblast, as is clear to any diligent secondary schoolchild. (I am not talking of the Black Sea but of the natural moisture in the soil). What is the case there? We find the same kind of rates -- R4.6 a day and a maximum of R10. That is, earnings are lower where there is less moisture and where you have to struggle more energetically for it? But once again you are paid not for moisture but for simply "traveling."

In order to understand this truth I made five telephone calls to the USSR Ministry of Agriculture, which, incidentally, gives us good assistance at IZVESTIYA with current information on the course of operational work. As it turned out, this is still a complex question for the Ministry of Agriculture too....

An all-union seminar devoted to the introduction of collective contracting in the count countryside was held in Belgorod 2 weeks ago. It was pointed out there that without full financial autonomy and the dissemination of nonregulated forms of organizing earnings we will hardly achieve the production growth rate outlined in the Food Program for products in chief demand.

The Belgorod conference was attended by leaders and leading specialists of ministries and departments in the agroindustrial complex. In principle they came out "for" contracting in the countryside and in allied sectors of the agroindustrial complex and for effective financial autonomy.

But what, in practice, comes of the recommendations by the same ministries and departments? -- again "piecework" and work "on a mileage basis" in the present sowing campaign.

This indicates that the new management organs -- the agroindustrial associations -- are still living and opeating within the framework of the former rayon agricultural administrations and are making bad use of the new organizational, financial, material, and technical potential for improving the economic efficiency of agricultural production.

Repeatedly of late, the CPSU Central Committee has drawn attention to the fact that the present sowing campaign is a very important economic and political campaign. Of course, this does not mean that kolkhozes and sovkhozes are not ready to fulfill the tasks facing them. The point is that the first 2 years of the 5-year plan were very unfavorable in terms of weather. However, the economic potential of the agroindustrial complex, which is now greater and more mobile than ever, enables us to make good the production shortfall from the fields and livestock farms in previous years.

And collective contracting in the countryside must be the organizational formula here, for it combines within itself (as a method) responsibility for the job assigned, high technological discipline, and prestigious earnings for everyone depending on the harvest, not on "hectares polished off."

DISCUSSION ON PRESERVATION OF PRODUCE PRESENTED

OW120224 [Editorial report] Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian at 0830 GMT on 6 April carries the 30-minute "Science and Life" program. This installment, on methods of preserving fruits and vegetables, is presented by journalist Nataliya Georgiyevna Chernyshova.

Chernyshova begins the program by noting that although consumption of fruits and vegetables is increasing significantly slower than production, there are still shortages of a wide variety of fruits and vegetables due to spoilage.

Chernayshova then interviews L.A. Bantysh, director of the Moldavian Food Industry Scientific and Research Institute, who says: "In Moldavia, we must supply about 700 tons of fresh produce to our consumers. It is legal to have up to 25 percent spoilage. In other words, this comes to approximately 150-160,000 tons of produce on which funds are spent and on which people and equipment work -- 160,000 tons not delivered to consumers. Over a 5-year plan period this comes to nearly a million tons." Chernyshova notes that the cause of this, namely, slackness in the development of the raw material and processing industries, was mentioned at the November 1982 CPSU Central Committee plenum.

Chernyshova then interveiws M.P. Kuzmin, director of the all-union design and technology institute of the refrigeration industry, and V.A. Lomachinskiy, director of the all-union scientific and research institute of the canning industry, who speaks about new fruit and vegetable preservation methods. Video shows external and internal shots of a mobile inflatable refrigeration tent capable of holding 80-100 tons of produce straight from the fields. Chernyshova interviews the manager of the Strashenskiy fully-equipped refrigeration machine building plant where the tents are produced. Noting the lack of ministries' interest in these units, he says: "The interested organizations, namely, the Ministry of Agriculture, the Ministry of the Fruit and Vegetable Industry, the USSR Central Union of Consumer Societies and the Ministry of Trade, are not sufficiently active, although they know that this tent now exists." Summing up the benefits of this unit, Chernyshova notes that natural losses are reduced by 2-3 times and transport losses by 10 percent, and that the period of preservation at the storage center is increased by 1 month.

Other methods of preservation are shown, including 20-ton portable refrigerated containers now undergoing tests which may be loaded onto trailers or transported by rail, and polystyrene foam and insulation foil used in conjunction with refrigeration to reduce losses at storehouses. Chernyshova says: "Twenty percent of fruit storehouses and 50 percent of potato storehouses do not have real ventilation and are not refriferated. This means that approximately the same percentage is either wasted or becomes by-product." She goes on: "In the 5-year plan period it is envisaged to apportion R15 billion for the construction of refrigeration centers, but today only 40-60 percent of the demand for them is satisfied."

In conclusion, Chernyshova asks Kuzmin how the problems of implementing these scientific achievements can be solved. Citing Andropov, he says: "We have a lot of interbranch difficulties and problems that need to be solved," and suggests that a specialized scientific or scientific and industrial refrigeration association be created in order to guarantee the supply of high quality produce to the consumer.